The New-York Times.

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TERRORISM RAMPANT.

The City Authorities Overawed by the Roman Catholics.

Superintendent Kelso Forbids the Orange Parade.

The Police to Arrest All Protestants in Regalia.

Characteristic Letter from Mayor Hall to the Orangemen.

Temper of the Members of the Protestant Organizations.

Earnest Expression of Public Opinion Relative to the Question.

The fears concerning the Orange parade have been very summarily brought to an end by an order which was issued from the Police Head-quarters last evening. It is as flagrant an instance of party subservience as has ever been exhibited, even under this corrupt municipal government. The order is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.
Captain ——, —— *Precinct.*

GENERAL ORDER, No. 57.—The Superintendent has been applied to by the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges in the United States to give Police support to a celebration by a procession (through principal streets and avenues of the City of New-York, on the 12th inst.) in honor of the Battle of the Boyne, and the surrender which was its consequence.

These several commemorative victories on the soil of Ireland by one English King over another one, nearly two centuries ago, engendered national differences which have descended from generation to generation with increasing acrimony; and large bodies of citizens participating in these feelings form parts of our community.

The Superintendent has been legally advised he should not aid any street celebrations that involve feuds and animosities belonging solely to the history of other countries than our own, and which experience has proved to endanger the public peace abroad and at home.

The proposed celebration, as is obvious to every one, belongs to the last-named class. Last year, upon the same calendar day, an unexpected public celebration of the foreign event just named was accompanied in the streets with inexcusable and deplorable affrays by which four citizens lost their lives, despite the interference of the Police. This violence was apparently unpremeditated, and resulted from what may be termed spontaneous excitement. This year, however, the procession has been announced much in advance, and unusual arrangements have been made to swell the numbers of participants by accessions from other parts of this State and from other States.

It is given out that armed preparations for defense have been made by the members of the parading lodges. Indeed, the announced procession appears to have been especially organized beyond the magnitude of any previous one, and is emphasized with announcements that apparently evince a determination to resent, if not to avenge, the events which attended last year's celebration; and some of its leaders have stated the Superintendent that they considered a collision inevitable. If this needless celebration should provoke a general disturbance it would furnish the opportunity always sought for by the lawless and dangerous classes of the community to participate in it, and to carry consequences so far as to endanger the safety of persons and property.

Recent disturbances have been announced from Great Britain by cable dispatches as incident to similar public demonstrations by the Orange Institutions in that country. And upon a closest survey the Superintendent is convinced that if the proposed procession forms or moves with its banners and traditional music amid many unthinking, rash, and hot-headed spectators who are not in sympathy with the foreign feuds which the procession is intended to glorify, then the whole Police (and perhaps much of the military) force of the City might be required to protect the procession, and large sections of the City most needing watching would be left unguarded.

If any procession (or occupation by marching order of the streets) were a matter of right, or could legally demand protection, then it should, at all hazards, receive escort and guard, because the authorities never should allow that which is matter of right to the populace to be ever lawlessly overawed. But legal decisions have settled that occupation of streets by processions is a mere matter of usage or toleration, and is always subject to Police regulation and supervision. The surrender of thoroughfares to large organized bodies of men necessarily interferes with the individual rights of other citizens, and those thus engaged are, in the language of the law, permissible trespassers. The toleration of processions by citizens and authorities is perhaps due to the fact that street meetings and parades always represent some sentiment or occasion not at all calculated to provoke hot blood. In every subject-matter for Police discretionary permission, the inconvenience of the few ought to be surrendered to the widest security for the property and person of the greatest number of citizens. And at all times the Police should prevent occasions for disorder rather than wait to regulate or suppress it. It is very clear that, if any one individual should undertake by himself to produce an occasion of irritation and excitement to others in the community, he would not be, in such an act, entitled to Police protection. And surely, what may not be done by one individual ought not to be attempted by the organized many, when the aggravation would be so much the greater.

Therefore you are ordered (in conformity to the private directions herewith promulgated, and which relate merely to details of discipline and arrangements for Police action not expedient to be publicly announced) to prevent the formation or progression of the public street procession for the 12th inst. alluded to, and of all processions under pretense of target purposes. You will also on that day, impartially keep all streets cleared from groups and assemblages of every class of citizens, whether sympathizing with or against the proposed procession, or whether they are lawlessly disposed or otherwise. You will also promptly arrest all persons of any description, who, in the thoroughfares, use threatening or disorderly language, inciting to breach of the peace, in contempt of the State statutes upon that subject.

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.

Yesterday was a busy and mysterious day at Police Head-quarters. At an early hour Mayor HALL was seen entering the building, and was closeted with Superintendent KELSO for some time. At a later hour he came again, and another conference was held, and after he had he left Gen. SHALER succeeded him in the confidence of the Superintendent, who all this time was as silent as a tombstone concerning the engrossing topic of the hour. Not a word could be tortured out of him concerning the preparations to preserve the peace on Wednesday, and it was not until 9 o'clock in the evening that he spoke through the general order, published this morning, prohibiting the Orange procession, which order was written by Mayor HALL during his visit in the morning. At the hour when it was promulgated, all the Police Captains were congregated at Head-quarters, and were called one by one into the private office of the Superintendent to receive the private instructions referred to in the order. Previous to being called in they had all read the order, and it was noticeable that not a single word in its commendation was heard, although several of the Captains are well known to be adherents of the victorious Hibernians. There were many others who were seen to almost blush as they read the surrender. The general effect of the order could not be ascertained, owing to the lateness of the hour at which it was promulgated. There were rumors, however, that the dominant factions were fully determined upon the shedding of blood if an opportunity for violence could be found, and one assault reported at Police Head-quarters was attributed to the rancor of the Ribbonmen. THOMAS KELLY, a laborer, thirty-five years of age, living at No. 534 West Forty-seventh-street, was attacked, at an early hour of the evening, by a gang of Irish laborers, at Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue, and was so badly beaten that he was carried, in a critical condition, to St. Luke's Hospital. The affair occurred in the precinct of Capt. KILILLEA, and nobody was arrested. With this exception, however, no act of actual violence was reported, although thousands of the Hibernians were congregated at their halls ready to pounce upon any prey which might be found.

The line of march which the Orangemen intended to take, had they been permitted to carry out their celebration, was kept a profound secret to all but the members of the societies and the police authorities. At first the programme was as follows:

The societies were to form at 9½ A. M. at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, and march down Hudson-street to Canal, where they were to be be joined by the New-Jersey division; thence to Broadway, and then up that thoroughfare to Fourteenth-street, passing around the Washington Monument; thence up Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, along Fifth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, and then back to Twenty-ninth-street by way of Eighth-avenue, where they were to disband.

On consultation with Superintendent KELSO and Commissioner "Hank" SMITH, it was determined to change the line of march in order to avoid what were thought to be certain dangerous localities, and the following plan was therefore substituted: The procession was to start at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, and march to the Twenty-third-street Ferry, where the New-Jersey division would join them. From thence along Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, then crossing to Fourth-avenue, to march down as far as the Seventh Regiment Armory and there disband.

Mayor Hall's Dilemma—Curious Dodging to Escape Irish Deputations—His Political Prospects in Danger.

There was something singular about Mayor HALL'S movements yesterday. He appeared to be possessed of the ubiquitous attributes of Sir BOYLE RACHE'S bird, yet the most sharp and protracted search for him failed to make visible his municipal countenance to the crowd of anxious inquirers who were desirous of seeing him on the all absorbing and important subject of the threatened disturbance of Wednesday. At his office in the City Hall, which was besieged all day with visitors on the look-out for his appearance, some persons maliciously suggested that he did not want to be seen, for that he might commit himself in the matter; and his apparent desire to remain neutral by keeping out of the way of Orange and Catholic deputations, caused some one to compare him to a stag at bay and not knowing which way to turn. The conversation which occurred in regard to his non-appearance and the diverse and contradictory statements given as to his whereabouts were varied, and afforded an explanation of the reasons which induced him to keep himself invisible, and the efforts which were made to throw his pursuers off his track. One man said he was afraid to come out boldly and proclaim his intention to preserve peace on Wednesday, because of the certain prospect of losing his large Irish constituency if he did so; and another individual remarked that if he took measures toward preventing the Orangemen's procession, he was equally sure of arousing the political hostility of the respectable portion of the community. All who talked about him felt confident that he was in a dilemma, and it was an open question whether he would act by conciliating one class of citizens and offending another. It was the general impression that if he undertook to afford the slightest protection to the Orange Societies against the infuriated mob who threatened them, he and his Ring coadjutors would lose the political support of a large number of the Catholic voters, and the prospect of such a calamity elicited many words of commisseration for the poor bewildered Mayor.

The narration of the way in which several hours were passed, yesterday, in endeavoring to find "His Honor," will show the manner in which he managed to make himself ubiquitous, and at the same time avoid being seen. The first place visited was the Mayor's office, where it was positively asserted that he had not been there that day, and that he was not likely to come. Another assertion was just as positive that he had been in his office, and that he had held a two hours' interview with E. L. CAREY, of Fenian notoriety, in regard to suppressing the procession. It was also mentioned that he had been overheard to state that he purposely kept out of sight. At 2 o'clock Ex-Congressman THOMAS E. STEWART, Assistant Alderman GALVIN, Col. FELLOWS, and CHARLES O'CONNOR, the lawyer, stood in the office waiting for the distinguished head of the City. Mr. O'CONNOR was told that the Mayor was attending a conference at Police Head-quarters, and a message was subsequently sent to the latter place over the Police telegraph wires. The reply came back, however, that the Mayor was not at head-quarters. Later in the day, "TIM" GOLDEN, the Mayor's confidental man, exhibited a despatch to those who persisted in waiting, which purported to be from HALL and dated at Police Head-quarters, asking to have his letters forwarded there, and announcing that he would not attend his office. Almost at the same time that this was shown, a prominent City official emphatically exclaimed to a friend that he had just seen the Mayor enter his private office; but this was positively denied when told to the clerks in the office. The discovery of an opened envelope bearing HALL'S address in front of his office door about the same time gave rise to fresh doubts as to whether he was in or out, but the most diligent inquiries failed to obtain any satisfaction.

The Irish Societies—Violent Meeting at Hibernia Hall—The Catholic Clergy Denounced.

Last evening a meeting of the delegates of the Irish societies was held in Hibernia Hall, Prince-street. Outside a crowd of over 800 collected, eagerly discussing the all-absorbing question of the Orange parade, and swearing fiercely that they would cut the Orangemen down unmercifully, no matter what the priests might say, or what course temporising and lukewarm Catholics might pursue.

None were allowed into the meeting except delegates; even members of the different Hibernian societies were excluded. A TIMES reporter, however, managed to get inside and hear the expressed sentiments and opinions of the delegates.

THOMAS KERRIGAN presided, and opened the meeting by saying that all present understood the object for which they met, and the special business before the meeting. It was to consider what course they should pursue in the event of the Orangemen insisting on parading on Wednesday.

A DELEGATE—That's so, Mister President. The question is to squash these fellows now and for all time. They have done too much injury in Ireland to allow them any head-way here. The priests have spoken against our turning out and crushing them, but we all know the conduct of the priests in Ireland and the consequence of following their advice. Only for them the Ribbonmen would have crushed the Orange scalawags at the outset. The priests had controlled the people in Ireland tyrannically, but in this country they could not think of or attempt to do so.

I understand, Mr. President, that the Orangemen have sent for reinforcements to Canada, and that fifty or more delegates from there are in this City now. They say they represent organizations numbering 15,000 or 20,000, all of whom are to be here on Wednesday. Well, let them come. We are prepared for them. This is the last dying struggle of Orangeism. It has been killed in the Old World, and now it comes to make one death-and-life struggle on this continent. Brothers, will you allow this monster of dissension to gain a foothold here, and be a source of disunion among Irishmen for all time. By G—, this cannot be; and let us now, for the love and welfare of the old land, and the sake of peace in the future, kill the thing forever.

ANOTHER DELEGATE—I agree with the sentiments of the gentleman, but the question now is to know if all our men have been armed, and if we have effected a thorough military organization among ourselves.

Some slight disturbance here occurred, and the President called for order, remarking that the matter was of too serious a nature for dissensions or disturbance.

A DELEGATE—We have over fifteen thousand men—the Hibernian Volunteers—well armed; and this force, together with as many more also armed, will easily crush the Orangemen.

A resolution was proposed and adopted that all members of the Hibernian societies would on Wednesday be in readiness to turn out if the Orangemen insisted on parading. It is understood that the burglars and highwaymen and other criminal characters, have combined together to break into and completely gut the principal jewelry and dry-goods stores of the City, hoping that the Police will not be able to interfere with them on account of being engaged in quelling the riot.

Meeting at Emmet Hall.

The members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 3, met last evening, at Emmett Hall, in West Thirtieth-street, Capt. FRANCIS MCDONNELL, President, in the chair. The meeting-room was behind a bar-room, and was filled with men entirely of the lower order of Irish, many of them in their shirt-sleeves, and all of them excited. The utmost unanimity of opinion reigned throughout as to resistance being necessary to teach the "bloody Orangemen that they could not insult the Irish Catholics of this City with impunity." One of them who appeared to be of a very bloodthirsty disposition, told our reporter that he could "say we'll be prepared for them." The most intense feeling of animosity prevailed, and from the whole tenor of the meeting, it can be said that the members individually and collectively, are determined to bring matters to a climax on the to-be-eventful Twelfth of July.

Other Hibernian Demonstrations.

The following meetings took place in various parts of the City:

Some forty or fifty Hibernians assembled in a room at No. 475 Pearl-street last night, the procedings being strictly private. A reporter conversed with several of the men, and though they refused to disclose what they intended to do, it was easy to judge that desperate measures were in favor, and that they were determined to fight. A crowd of some 300 dangerous-looking characters assembled outside and greeted the Hibernians with respectful applause as they emerged from the meeting. These men positively mean to have a row, and one of them, apparently a teamster, produced a revolver of large size but ancient pattern, and tauntingly asked the reporter to "take a note of that," which he accordingly did.

WEST HOUSTON-STREET.

There was a crowded meeting in Hirsh's Hall, West Houston-street, nearly 200 reckless-looking young men being present. A man spoke of the volunteers as numbering 15,000, and boasted of their complete equipment and organization. From the conversation going on around, it was clear that the advice of the clergy was thrown away on these men, and nothing save an overwhelming display of military force could check them. An orator who was addressing the chair was scarcely heeded until he made an allusion to the probable action of the Mayor, and hinted at the possibility of his guarding the Orange procession. This brought several to their feet, who cried, "The City authorities will not let them fellows march." The meeting adjourned in confusion.

Call for a Conference of Orange Leaders.

The following order was issued yesterday:

District Masters of the Loyal Orange Institution are requested to confer with each other on this (Tuesday,) and Masters of private Lodges to hold a meeting on Wednesday morning, in their Lodge-rooms, for the purpose of prayer and admonition to the Brethren and those intending to participate in the procession of Wednesday. By order of JOHN J. BOND, S. G. Master.

Yours fraternally,
FRANCIS SCHOFIELD,
S. G. Secretary, L. O. I. W. States Association.

The Mayor to the Orangemen.

The following was sent us for publication from the Mayor's office, last evening, with a statement that it was a copy of a letter sent last week by Mayor HALL to JOHN J. BOND, Esq., and to which no reply has been received:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

John J. Bond, Esq., G. M. L. O. Y.:

DEAR SIR: From your letter to the Superintendent of Police, from your explanations to me, and from a letter which you addressed to the TIMES, I learn that an order or association of individuals, over which you are the chief, propose to celebrate by a street procession and public picnic the victory achieved in 1690 by WILLIAM III., one King of England, over JAMES II., another King. Similar public celebrations in the country wherein the events happened have always been attended by public disorders. Breaches of the peace have several times occurred in Canada and in the United States during celebrations of a like import. Last Summer serious affrays in this City grew out of the public procession and picnic when participated in by your order. You seem to apprehend new disturbances this year on account of the proposed celebration, and I think I am justified by your written and published statements, in inferring your own opinion to be that public disorder must necessarily result from your intended action, because of the religious as well as anciently political opposition to the event celebrated. Assemblages of any kind, in places of public access, and public street processions of every character, have never become matters of popular right. In accordance, however, with the operations of free institutions they are generally permitted, and usually enjoy by popular assent much freedom of action, although often submitted to at consideral sacrifice of public comfort. They therefore become subjects for Police regulation and supervision. If not an impossible, it is nevertheless a delicate, task for the authorities to decide when this regulation and supervision shall begin, or how far it shall extend. The approximate rule seems to be that the greatest good and security of the greatest number should be consulted in the decision. Your proposed celebration appears to be unnecessary. And it certainly seems at first glance to be singular that a foreign event occurring nearly two hundred years ago, and with which American citizens cannot actively sympathize, should become on our soil the subject for extensive commemoration. Moreover, ought not the feuds and animosities of old countries from whence our adopted citizens come, be entirely merged in our citizenship? There is another danger, is there not, that collisions induced by their maintenance here would be taken advantage of by the dangerous classes which always grow formidable by such opportunities? It has been said from the Bench that no individuals ought ever to be permitted to publicly assemble with banners whose inscriptions would be calculated to inflame the passions of other men; and in view of what took place last year may it not be thought by even your well-wishers that a repeated participation by your organization would seem like a concerted effort to irritate the public peace? I could suggest many occasions for celebrating even American events which would result inevitably in producing public ill-feeling and inviting public disorder. Suppose, for instance, that a considerable number of New-York residents of Southern birth should propose to celebrate the battle of Bull Run that occurred in this month, and should by means of banners and music succeed in arousing the bad temper of the hundreds of thousands who not only could never sympathize with the event, but under much personal, sectional, or national feeling, deplore it; or suppose that, in view of recent events that have occurred in Europe, a body of French adopted citizens, furnished with banners and music distasteful in sight and sound to citizens of German birth, should march through sections of our City that are inhabited by the latter? I content myself at present with simply submitting to you these very general considerations, and with asking you whether it would not be more politic for you and your friends to forego any popular or public demonstration of the event to which you and they attach so much importance?

Very truly yours, A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

Action of the Park Commissioners.

Judge HILTON, representing the Park Commissioners, issued an order yesterday forenoon directed to the foremen of all the gangs of laborers employed by the Commissioners, instructing them not to excuse any workmen from labor to-morrow unless reasonable cause could be shown. Any workman absent to-morrow will be immediately dismissed, unless he presents an excuse satisfactory to the Park Commissioners. The object of issuing this order is obvious, the intent being, of course, to prevent any of the men from making any hostile demonstrations against the Orangemen. It will be remembered that in the riot at Elm Park, last Summer, the assailants were mostly workmen on the Boulevard. Judge HILTON says, however, that but very few of these men were employed by the Department of Public Parks, most of them being in the employ of the then Street Commission.

The Hibernians in Brooklyn—An Immense Gathering—Defiant Attitude of the Hibernians.

A special meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was held last evening at No. 328 Gold-street, Brooklyn. Long before the hour of meeting hundreds congregated outside the hall, and when the doors were opened a rush was made to procure seats. The hall was soon filled, there being at least five hundred stalwart Irishmen present. Reporters were excluded, but previous to the opening of the meeting they mingled with the crowd and picked up bits of information here and there. The reporters were soon spotted, however, and members were careful in their replies to the questions put to them. There are eighteen lodges of the Hibernian Order, in Brooklyn, numbering at least 5,000 members. The reporters were informed that the meeting was to be private, and that it was merely called to participate in a picnic, to come off in a few days. Our reporter asked a person, who seemed to be a leader in the crowd, whether the picnic was not to come off in New-York on the 12th inst., and the reply he got was a smile on the countenance of the leader. The crowd discussed the leading articles which have appeared in the newspapers in relation to the proposed parade, and one remarked: "I wish to God this bloody 12th of July was over." "I wished it was," replied another, "as we'd have pace for another year." "Be japers," cried another, "I don' care how soon it comes off, I am ready anyhow." "So am I," said another. The whole attitude of the crowd seemed to be very defiant.

The Feeling in Jersey City—The Orangemen there Determined to Parade.

Jersey City was in a perfect blaze of excitement last evening, the cause of which was the much-talked-of Orange parade to be held on Wednesday next. It is true that in a great measure the excitement was confined to the Irish portion of the population, though the feeling among the residents who are not of Hibernian extraction is one of alarm.

All the Irish societies held secret meetings, and a rumor spread that the trouble would first commence in Jersey City. The Shamrocks, a society composed of 400 Irishmen, met in Franklin Hall, Warren-street. After the meeting the men stood around in groups and discussed in excited tones the right of the Orangemen to meet. The Emmet Guard, a body of well-drilled soldiers numbering five hundred odd, have been ordered to meet at their hall on Pavonia-avenue to-night, and remain under arms until Wednesday morning. The United Irishmen have come to a like determination, and intend turning out to the number of some thousands. One orator stood on a corner, and raised the passions of his hearers to white heat by proclaiming in loud tones that 2,000 Orangemen from Canada were about to "invade" the United States on next Wednesday. Similar scenes were enacted at the different halls and meeting-rooms throughout the city where the Irish societies usually meet. The most important of all the meetings held in Jersey City last evening, and the one from which most danger is to be anticipated, was that held by the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The vicinity and approaches to their place of meeting—Washington Hall, corner of Newark and New-Jersey avenues—was, from an early hour last evening, crowded by rough-looking men, who, although their's is a secret Society, did not fear to proclaim the object of their meeting. At 8 o'clock the officers of the body went into secret session, and shortly after the lists were opened for the enrollment of volunteers. These latter trooped up in hundreds and put down their names among those who have sworn to prevent by armed violence the Orange parade on next Wednesday. Delegates from New-York were present to arrange the time and place for the Jersey contingent to join the New-Yorkers. All the men will be well armed. Following is the programme: All the Irish societies will meet on the morning of the 12th, and proceed to Montgomery-street, near the ferry. At No. 50 Montgomery-street is the head-quarters of the Orangemen. The Irish societies will start from near the place, and proceeding up Newark-avenue, take in all the Orange lodges on their way to the Pavonia ferry-house. If the Orange processionists of New-Jersey have not been able to offer a sufficient resistance to detain them they will proceed to join their brethren in New-York. Indeed, the Irish societies of Jersey, and particularly the Ancient Order of Hibernians, assert confidently that notwithstanding all Chief of Police MCWILLIAMS' Police force and special constables, they will utterly annihilate the Orangemen.

The Orangemen of New-Jersey Determined to Parade.

Very different from the turbulent scenes enacted in the meeting halls of the Hibernians was the quiet business meeting of the chiefs of the Orange organization, who in a very short session completed the arrangements for their parade, which they resolutely proclaim will take place, no matter what action may be taken by their brethren in the sister cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Aughrim.

As a large number imagine that the Orangemen are about to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, it may not be out of place to remark that the Battle of the Boyne was fought on the 1st of July, 1690, and that the Battle of Aughrim, which the Orangemen propose to celebrate, did not take place until the 12th of July, 1691, old style, corresponding to the 22d of July, new style. After the Battle of Athlone on the 30th June, 1691, ST. RUTH, the Jacobite General, moved his army to Ballinasloe, and subsequently removed his camp to Aughrim. The advanced guard of the Williamite army came in sight on the 11th of July, and on the following morning, which was Sunday, the battle commenced, lasting until sunset. ST. RUTH, the Irish General, fell in this battle, which was the last open stand made by the Jacobite forces, Limerick soon after capitulating. It is not therefore the Battle of the Boyne which the Orangemen celebrate, but the Battle of Aughrim, which took place more than twelve months after.

Plain Talk from the People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We find the public mind agitated over the expected procession of the Orange societies on the 12th. Why? One section of the public is agitated according to its own degraded instincts—that is, the ignorant Irish Roman Catholic multitude, whose only conception of their relations to men of another faith is, that they should knock them on the head. Another section of the public is agitated according to its selfish fears—that is, the Roman Catholich hierarchy, who, from the Pope down through all their obsequious ranks have taught that Protestants have no rights of conscience whatever, and so are responsible for the disgraceful threats of their more ignorant disciples. As the aim of this hierarchy is to intrench their alien organization in American public opinion, they are naturally alarmed at seeing their principles in respect to religious liberty prematurely carried out on the 12th.

But, Sir, there is another section of the public that is watching this affair with an emotion that needs only an open display of this impudent intolerance to be kindled into flame—that is, the great, long-suffering body of American citizens, who, if we mistake not, have silently registered their oath in heaven that when the occasion comes they will maintain our religious liberties with their blood. This is plain and it is exactly what the case demands. We would insult no man for his religious faith; rather would we honor him for keeping to it. But let us now declare in the face of all men, that the liberties and privileges of Protestants shall not be abridged because they are Protestants, whether organized as Orangemen or otherwise. And these liberties we will maintain, whenever it shall become necessary, with our right arms. Americans! where Protestant Irishmen are prohibited from marching in our streets by a Roman Catholic mob, then be sure you and I and all of us will fall down and bloody treason flourish over us. If the City authorities take no adequate measures to prevent an attack upon Protestant Irish brothers, then let them call for 5,000 American Protestants to march with them at the tap of their drum. VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The discussion now pending regarding the forthcoming Orange celebration, whether followed by the anticipated riot or not, should lead every American citizen to think well on the present social and political aspect of our municipal affairs. Is this City for Americans and such foreigners of all nations as choose to become, in good faith, American citizens, or is it for the Irish? It seems as if the latter is, and is to remain the condition of things. They rule and direct us entirely, though, thank God, it is as yet only through our deed and consent that they do it. We are yet strong enough, if we unite, to decide whether we will be perpetual bondsmen to the Irish or assume the reins of government and let them understand that though they are at liberty to become brethren of our family, they are not at liberty to be the head of it, to the eternal shame of its founders.

Something is needed to rouse us to this latter course, and the present stand taken by the Catholic Irish might well be that something. Here is a body of men who, ever since I can recollect, have had the privilege, and enjoyed it, of marching through our principal streets to the exclusion of all other business, on each recurring anniversary of their patron saint's birthday, and who have now the insolence to say that another body of their own countrymen shall not have a similar privilege. For my part I have but little choice between the two,

"A plague on both your houses,"

and would be glad to see a stop put to all processions of a political or national significance, save those connected with our own political and national history, and by all means to religious processions of whatever sect. I agree entirely in the sentiments of "S." in your columns to-day, and most earnestly wish that this might be the occasion of a general exchange of ideas on this and kindred subjects, not only by native American, but by all our decent foreign-born citizens who are opposed to giving themselves up body and soul to the pestiferous, murderous and God-forsaken Irish. Such a communion can be brought about. Decent men are commencing to murmur very loudly, and it needs but some well-known, trustworthy individuals to issue a call, when there will be a gathering such as has never before been seen in this City, and by which our "scurvy and degraded masters" would soon be displaced. Will you aid us in this matter, Mr. Editor? Give us the benefit of a leader or two, and let's see if a Washington ban be found to direct the new revolution. God speed the day when the thieves who now occupy the high places and the low places of our Municipal Government are relegated to our criminal institutions where they more naturally belong, and when to be a citizen of this City will no longer be a reproach.

MANHATTAN.

HARLEM, Monday, July 10, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed in the TIMES of this date your article in regard to the Orange procession, which is to take place on the 12th inst. I suppose you have not forgotten the riot a year ago. Who was it that started it? Was it not workmen employed on the Boulevard, and receiving pay from the City? Were they not quietly at work the next day, still receiving pay from the City? Did Tammany Hall or any of the City authorities take any notice or make any endeavors to have the instigators of that riot brought to justice? Could not the principal actors have been arrested, tried and convicted. Must the American people of this City feel humiliated and disgraced because the City authorities will not execute the laws where a body of ignorant Irishmen are the aggressors? If the law had been fully carried out last year, and those instigators of the riot fully punished, you would not have reported the proceedings of their meeting last night, neither would the timid be afraid of another riot this year. Why was the watchword in the riots of 1863: "We will wade knee-deep in the Yankee heretics' blood before we are through with this!"

Respectfully, ST. P.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If either the Orange or American Protestant Associations are attacked on Wednesday by the Catholic population of New-York, two things in the future will be done. First—Next March the American and German citizens of New-York will send in a petition to the City authorities to prohibit the followers of St. Patrick from parading on the 17th of March of next year, (a fair thing for one is the same for another.) Second—When Protestant associations choose to parade in 1872, the freemasons of New-York and Brooklyn will escort them. Yours respectfully.

FAIR PLAY.

BROOKLYN, Monday, June 10, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no use in arguing the question of the parade to its finer points. Let the bloody-minded interfere and we will scour them out. I stop here to invoke the blessing of God upon the Christ-like and beautiful spirit of the Catholic clergy; but the ignorant and bloody bigots of a turbulent class need now what they must get sooner or later. All eyes in America are turned toward New-York. The 12th of July will prove whether or not Americans are emasculated. That parade should be protected under forms of law if it takes the available Executive force of the State, or reaches out for the Federal force and deluges New-York City with blood. This as a mere question of American honor. But here is my point: I am a young single man. I have no one to hold me back. I have fought in twelve battles, and have America on the brain. I will be there with two "pepper-boxes" and a dirk. I deprecate any breach of the peace; but if those disturbers of the peace of our seaboard cities, those persons who have perjured themselves when naturalized in swearing to "renounce all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate or power," and now unconstitutionally hold American offices while acknowledging the "potentate" and "power" of the Vatican, these persons who head the lists of our Police Courts, houses of correction, jails, penitentiaries, gibbets and asylums, alms-houses and hospitals, causing fifty per cent. of our municipal taxes—if these persons strike the first blow, I shall go for—not one of them—but for the neck of the nearest native American demagogue politician who has had a hand in pampering and fostering those elements into political influence, and who, having the power to protect the peace, shall fail so to do. TRUE BLUE COMMUNE.

WHAT ORANGEISM MEANS.

The Constitution of the American Order—The Aims and Purposes of the Organization—Qualifications and Obligations of Membership.

The Orangemen claim that their Order as it exists in America is not liable to the charge of foreign allegiance on the part of its members. In support of this assertion Orangemen call attention to their constitution and regulations, which are as follows:

GENERAL DECLARATION.

The title of this Society shall be "The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America." At all times nothing can be more natural, and at this time nothing can be more reasonable than that those who have common rights to protect and common interests to defend, should act together and know each other. It is by division that the benevolent objects of true patriots are frustrated and their best and noblest efforts for the public good defeated. In this great Republic it must be obvious to every loyal and reflecting mind that a union of intelligence and increase of means, and a knowledge of each other, are essential.

The Loyal Orange Institution of the United States of America is formed by persons desirous of supporting to the utmost of their power the principles and precepts of the Protestant religion, to maintain the laws and Constitution of this country, afford assistance to the distressed members of the Order, and otherwise to promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the due ordering of religion and Christian charity, and the supremacy of law, order and constitutional freedom.

Its members associate in honor of WILLIAM HENRY, Prince of Orange, whose name they bear, and whose memory they revere, tending, as he did, under Divine Providence, to the overthrow of the most oppressive bigotry and the restoration of civil and religious freedom, and hope in the adoption of his name to emulate his virtues by maintaining religion without persecution or trenching upon the rights of any. They also assemble in the name and revere the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON, believing him to be blessed by Almighty God, in raising as a lasting tribute to his memory, the universal freedom, both civil and religious, of this country to the end of time. Likewise, do they revere the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as one whom the people of this country should forever remember as the great liberator of a section of the human race.

The Orange Institution lays no claim to exclusive Protestantism or exclusive loyalty, but it admits no man or body of men within its pale whose creed is not Protestant and whose principles are not loyal. Disclaiming an intolerant spirit, the Institution demands, as an indispensable qualification, without which the greatest and the wealthiest man may seek admission in vain: "That the candidate shall be believed to be incapable of persecuting or injuring any person on account of his religious opinions,"—the duty of every Orangeman being to aid and defend all loyal citizens of every religious persuasion in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

The rules of the Institution are open not only to the members thereof, but to the whole community; there is no reserve except the signs and symbols whereby Orangemen know each other, and these mysteries are essential to the proper qualification of the brotherhood, the recognition of members and the prevention of intrusion and imposition from strangers and foes. The Institution is universal, not confined to any particular place, person or nation, but extends itself wherever a loyal Protestant is to be found, to the remotest part of the globe, for the establishment of faith and liberty to the latest ages of posterity.

The whole Institution is one neighborhood, within which every Orangeman is at home in the furthest part of the world, and such is the mechanism of the Institution, that while its operations are thus extended, its every movement is alike felt and answered in every part. In short, the Orange Institution, like a glorious morning luminary, is intended to pour its refulgence not on one part only of the circumference of the globe, but simultaneously on every portion, equally enlightening the whole periphery. In many quarters where the true nature of the Orange Institution is not properly known, its designs and objects have by some been misunderstood, and by others misrepresented.

From the name it bears being connected in every one's mind with the history of parties in Europe—some are apt to suppose that its sphere is necessarily confined, not reflecting that an instrument which has been chiefly used in the country of its birth to suppress rebellion, *repel invasion and secure domestic* tranquility, may be found equally *efficacious to loyal men of all countries, in protecting their lives, liberties and properties.*

As the Prince of ORANGE was invited to England by a coalition of parties, who were united by a common sense of their sacred duty to preserve their civil and religious liberty, and as the Pilgrim Fathers were united in their earnest and zealous principles of freedom when approaching the shores of this free land to maintain herein those sacred rights forever, and as the immortal memories of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, one sacredly held by all true patriots as being worthy the veneration of good men in and of every free land, so likewise doth the Loyal Orange Institution behoove all zealous and earnest Protestants to rally round one common standard of freedom, composed of colors which have hitherto been borne through fields of fire and blood, on to the goal of victory, on behalf of civil and religious freedom. The Orange and Purple, combined with the American Stars and Stripes, doth enjoin the suitable motto—In God we Trust—upon all loyal and worthy Protestants.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The candidate should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, productive of those happy fruits—righteousness and obedience to God's commands—a firm and steadfast faith in the Savior of the world; convinced that Jesus Christ is the only mediator between a sinful creature and a holy and offended Creator, possessing a reliance upon the power and grace of the Holy Spirit; his disposition should be humane and compassionate; he should be an enemy to brutality, and every species of unchristian conduct; he should be a lover of rational and improving society, faithfully regarding the Protestant religion, and sincerely desirous of propagating its precepts, viz., charity and good-will toward all men; being careful to preserve sobriety and good conduct among his brethren, condemning intemperance as an abomination, being zealous in the promotion of the honor, happiness and prosperity of the Order, a lover and loyal defender of his country, being careful to suppress all Popish encroachments and invasions. He should have a hatred of cursing and swearing, and of the profane use of God's holy name. He should shun the company of all men addicted to any or all of these habits, which are in opposition to the divine teachings of the Bible and the good government of this Institution. Prudence and loyalty should guide all his actions; temperance, charity and honesty direct his conduct, and the laudable objects of the Orange Institution should be the motives of all his endeavors through life.

THE ORANGE OBLIGATION.

I, A. B., do declare that I entertain a sincere love and veneration for my Almighty Maker, a firm and steadfast faith in Jesus Christ, the Savior of the world, and the only mediator between God and man, and a reliance upon the power and grace of the Holy Spirit, and I engage to propagate and maintain to the utmost of my power the doctrines and precepts of the pure Protestant religion, of the Old and New Testaments, and I further declare that I will to the utmost of my power support the laws of these United States as long as they maintain civil and religious freedom, and that I will, as far as in my power lieth, assist the Chief Magistrate and all other loyal authorities in the lawful execution of their several duties, to maintain order and peace, if called upon so to do. I swear that I am not now, and never shall be a Roman Catholic or Papist; neither will I marry a Roman Catholic or Papist wife, knowing her to be such; nor educate my children, nor suffer them to be educated in the Roman Catholic or Popish faith, if in my power to prevent it. I swear that I will be true and faithful to every true and faithful Brother Orangeman in all just actions, neither wronging him, or, knowing him to be wronged or injured, without giving him due notice thereof, and preventing the same, if in my power so to do. I swear that I have never been rejected, suspended or expelled from any lodge, society or institution that has borne the name of Orange, or that was understood as such. I swear that I am not a member of any society or body of men who are enemies to the Protestant Religion and the Orange Institution. I swear that I will not knowingly propose or second the proposition of any person or persons as a member or members of the Orange Institution whose sentiments do not agree with the principles of this obligation and Institution. I swear that I will never disclose or reveal, either in part or parts, either the whole or any part thereof, of the signs, symbols, passwords or lecture of this Orange Degree, either to a member of the Protestant Association, or any other person or persons except to those of the heretofore mentioned, who shall become loyally constituted Orangemen under this Orange Institution, and I further swear that I will, to the utmost of my power, carry out the laws and ordinances, and obey the officers of this Institution; and I further swear that I will obey all regular summonses of this Institution, and pay all just dues, if in my power to do so, without damaging my family or myself, and and I will hold sacred the name of the glorious deliverer from Popish intolerance and cruelty, WILLIAM of Orange, and do hereby engage, if in my power to do so, to assemble with my Orange Brethren on the 12th day of July in each year, if thus spared by the Almighty, to celebrate the great victories achieved on behalf of civil and religious liberty and the Protestant religion in general.

So help me God, and keep me steadfast in this my loyal Orange obligation.

OPENING PRAYER USED IN LODGES.

Almighty and most merciful Father, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who in all ages hast shown Thy almighty power in the advancement and defense of my true religion, we humbly beseech Thee to engraft in our hearts the love of Thy name, increase in us true religion, nourish us with all goodness, and by Thy great mercy preserve us in the same all the days of our lives. Graciously poor upon us the rich refulgence of thy Holy Spirit, while assembled together in Thy Holy Name. Grant us Thy special favor and grace;* enable us to transact the business of this meeting in Thy fear and love. May all our thoughts, words and works be for the advancement of Thy kingdom, the good of our country, the safety, honor and welfare of all Thy people. Bless, we beseech Thee, the President of these United States, and all others in authority, with truth, charity and wisdom. Bless, O Lord, the memory of Thy good servant, WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, who defended Thy faith in Thy strength and grace, and whom Thou didst make instrumental in propagating Thy revealed word—the Holy Bible—and grant us grace to follow in his footsteps, and in the footsteps of all Thy servants whom Thou hast sent to prepare Thy kingdom. Spread, O Lord, the knowledge of Thy salvation, through Jesus Christ our Savior. Forbid that we shall ever bow or confess to saints, angels or men. Preserve these United States from all error and false doctrine, whether advanced by Popery or any other unscriptural authority. Sanctify our souls through the redeeming blood of Christ Jesus our Lord. Be thou, O Lord, our deliverer and strong tower of defense, frustrate all the designs of wicked men against Thy holy religion, as expounded from Thy Holy word. Pour down Thy Holy Spirit upon the several branches of the Protestant religion, enable us to perpetuate the truths of Thy Holy Word, so that the world may acknowledge Thee as one Triune God. Bless, we beseech Thee, every member of the Orange Institution all over the universe; preserve them by special grace and in the remembrance of all Thy servants who didst maintain Thy true religion. Bless us with the same faith and redeem us in the same Savior which Thou didst show unto them. Finally lead us to Thine Everlasting Sanctuary, through the alone merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park—Topsy and Hickey the Winners.

Two trots took place at Fleetwood yesterday, in which nine heats were trotted, and as the horses were not called out till 4 o'clock, no decision was arrived at until an extremely late hour in the day. The first heat was for a stake of $300, in which the following horses competed: *Topsy, Fanny Lee* and *Lady Augusta*. *Topsey* was the favorite before the start at $80 to $100 against the field, and won the first heat with ease. The second heat was won by *Fanny Lee*, who immediately became the favorite at odds of $100 to $40. *Topsey* won the third heat, and the betting men had to change their base for the third time. The fourth heat and the race were won by *Topsey*, who surprised all her friends by her display of speed. The following is the summary:

FLEETWOOD PARK, Monday, July 10.—Sweepstakes, $300, best three in five.

B. Daniel's b. m., Topsey, in harness	1	2	1	1
O. A. Hickok's br. m., Henry Lee, to wagon	2	1	2	2
J. Doty's br. m., Lady Augusta, to wagon	3	3	3	3

Time—2:36¼, 2:37, 2:35, 2:33¼.

The second trot was for a sweepstakes of $500, best three in five, in harness, between the following horses: *Hickey, Kate Mann* and *Eight Bells*. *Hickey* was the first to cross the score in the first, fourth and fifth heats, and won the race.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Liberation of Sixteen Thousand Communist Prisoners.

Prospects of a Dissolution of the Legitimist Party.

Switzerland Being Repaid the Expenses of the Fugitive Invasion.

M. Thiers Advises the Pope Not to Visit France.

German Bankers Examining the Saint Gothard Railroad.

The Lancashire Miners Upholding the Welsh Strikers.

FRANCE.

The Legitimist Party Dissolved—Elections for the Councils General—Liberation of Communist Prisoners.

LONDON, July 10.—Advices from Paris say it is generally believed that the party of the Legitimists, or supporters of the Count DE CHAMBORD, both in and outside of the French Assembly, has been dissolved, and that a majority of its members will join the Republicans.

PARIS, July 10.—The *Official Journal* announces that the elections for the Councils General will be held on the 23d of August. The sessions of the Courts-martial will begin on the 15th inst. Sixteen thousand of the Communist prisoners at Versailles have been released by order of the Government, but sixteen thousand are still held, and will be tried in squads.

Legitimists and Orleanists—Expenses of the Fugitive French in Switzerland.

PARIS, July 10.—The *Gazette de France* denies that the manifesto of the Count DE CHAMBORD has caused a rupture between the Legitimists and the Orleanists.

The French Government has paid to Switzerland 2,000,000 francs, as partial reimbursement of the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the French soldiers who took refuge on her soil. Switzerland restores to France the greater portion of the war material brought across the frontier by the French army.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Postal Rates Between Great Britain and the United States—St. Gothard Railway—M. Thiers and the Pope—Secular Journals Prohibited to Members of the Church by the Pope.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons this morning, Mr. GLADSTONE explained that the delay in the arrival of Minister SCHENCK from the United States had caused the postponement of the negotiations for the reduction of postage to and from America. They would, however, soon proceed.

Deputations of German, Dutch and Austrian bankers are about to leave the capitals of their respective countries, for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the line of the St. Gothard Railway.

PARIS, July 10.—President THEIRS has written a letter to the Pope inviting him to take up his residence in France. M. THIERS makes an humble apology to the Holy Father for the inability of France to interfere in behalf of the temporal power in the Roman States, but declares it to be his earnest conviction that Italian unity is impossible.

ROME, July 10.—Cardinal PATRIZI, the Vicar-General, has prohibited the reading, by the members of the Church in the Roman States, of non-clerical newspapers.

Another Version of M. Thiers' Letter to the Pope—The British Miners.

PARIS, July 10.—President THIERS, hearing that the Pope intended to seek the hospitality of France, has addressed a letter to the Holy Father assuring him of a fitting welcome, but strongly dissuading him from the project. Such a proceeding, he says, would offend Italy and create difficulties in France, where it would be impossible to grant His Holiness the privileges suitable to his exalted position. M. THIERS promises the friendly offices of France as a mediator between the Italian Government and the Holy See with a view to the restoration of conciliatory relations between the Kingdom and the Head of the Church.

LONDON, July 10.—The miners of Lancashire have pledged their assistance to the strikers in South Wales. BURKE, the released Fenian convict, has arrived at Cork.

Vacations of Brooklyn Pastors.

Now that the hot weather has fairly set in, the ministers of Brooklyn begin to show a disposition to leave their pastoral cares behind for the more congenial occupation of rambling among the hills and by the sea-side. Many of the churches are already pastorless, and others will shortly be so; a limited number, however, will remain open throughout the entire Summer, under the ministration of strange shepherds. Among these are the following:

Plymouth Church was vacated by its pastor, Mr. BEECHER, one week ago, and will not be blessed with his presence until the early part of September, but during the interval service will be administered by Rev. Mr. SCHOFIELD and Rev. LYMAN BEECHER, of Indiana.

The Tabernacle, on Schermerhorn-street, of which Mr. TALMAGE is pastor, is closed for the present, and will remain so for several weeks to come. The position of the organ is to be changed, and the edifice is to be enlarged. Mr. TALMAGE is now in California on a lecturing tour.

Rev. Dr. HALL, of Trinity Church, has gone to Ripton, Vt., to remain during the Summer, but during his absence the pulpit will be filled by Rev. Mr. LEONARD, of New-Jersey.

Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. CUYLER is pastor, will be without that eloquent gentleman's presence until the Fall, it being his intention to visit the British provinces. The pulpit will be filled by Rev. W. M. BAKER, of Ohio, author of the *New Timothy* and other popular works.

Rev. JOS. T. DURYEA, of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, will leave today for the Adirondacks. His pulpit will be occupied by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, City Missionary.

Rev. H. M. GALLAGHER, of the First Baptist Church, will start next week for his country home in Essex, Conn., and remain there until September. His pulpit will be occupied by Rev. Mr. DICKSON, of Essex.

Dr. SCHENCK, of St. Ann's, is now in Europe, but his place is filled and will continue to be by his regular assistants.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, will make a tour through the Eastern States while his place of worship is being altered and enlarged.

LONG BRANCH.

Increase in the Visiting Population—The Hotel Clerks in their Glory—A Dissertation on the Society—The "Tiger"—Bathing—The President.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, July 10, 1870.

The season so far has been colder than usual and slower than usual in bringing the much-wanted Summer guests. Its true, the week of races brought a large number of people, but they were mostly of a class who came for a day only, and also of a class Long Branch could profitably dispense with, for since the track has been introduced the fame of the watering-place has become tarnished, and its reputation is constantly struggling to dissipate the atmosphere of recklessness, extravagance and vice which is entailed upon the place by the "birds of prey" who hover spasmodically over its confines during the most brilliant part of the season. But on Saturday, and that, too, mainly after the races were all over, in obedience to the threatening behests of the weather, came a thousand or two of the people who value Long Branch at its true worth, and many of whom Long Branch covets from year to year with an ever-increasing selfishness. So that, for the first time this season, the hotels were well filled, and the late and unprepared comers enjoyed, in all his conceited, pompous and uncivil proportions, that extraordinary specimen to be found only in this country, and in the greatest perfection at Long Branch, to wit: The "Great American Hotel Clerk." Having been so long in waiting, however, the caravanseries were able to domicile all who arrived, and there was no jam. A week or two hence, and then the scramble will be more enjoyable than the meal which follows.

But Long Branch has its delights. Every sensible frequenter knows them, and they grow upon one with a quiet but positive influence from season to season—witness the elegant improvements of the past two years. Say what you will of the people who come here, a great many, perhaps a large majority, are very nice, very proper, and, probably, very good people. They are such as New-York mainly and Philadelphia partly sets out to garnish her public occasions, and though the mixture, socially, is somewhat incongruous, the average specific gravity of the social element is just about what it is in those two cities. The place is entitled to be treated and spoken of on its merits. Its demerits are no greater than those of Saratoga or Cape May, while its bluff and beach cannot be duplicated in all the sea-shore from Calais, Me., to Galveston, Texas. Every now and then the place is greatly belied. Yesterday there was a specimen. One of the disreputable "Sunday" newspapers in New-York drew an untruthful picture of the presence of the viler elements here, which was plainly the product of an imagination which desired things to be as vile as they were stated to be. Yet, in the same picture, the vilest thing at Long Branch, the "Tiger and His Cage," were gilded seductively and held up as an object of emulation for public and private enterprise. This tiger, if half the stories of his voracity be true, may well cause the good people of the Branch to drive by his lair with a shudder, when they see the brilliant glare of his burning eyes at all hours of the night. It is reported, and is probably true, that on Friday night a couple of gentlemen who have *carve-d* their fortunes out of rapid speculation shook hands with His Royal Bengal Majesty, and paid $30,000 for the privilege—at least the man who sharpens his claws said His Majesty's bank account was $45,000 "ahead" for the "night's work," whatever that may have been. At all events, what with the races and this affair, several individuals bearing the stamp of the life they lead on their faces left for the City Saturday night, swearing that they hadn't money enough left to enable them to stay over Sunday.

The bathing season has but just begun. Probably there was more of it yesterday and this morning than in any previous week in this season, and it is as delightful as ever. The strong land-breeze of yesterday caused a good stiff surf, and hundreds of the visitors plunged into its invigorating embrace. Some people assert that the beach is getting narrower with each year, and that the bluff is wearing away gradually, but this change, even if actually going on, is so slow as to be nearly imperceptible. For a delicious sea-bath, and a struggle with Old Ocean in his brawniest strength, there is no place to compare with Long Branch. Rye Beach is next best, perhaps, while Newport cannot begin to compare. Add to this the advantage which the cottagers especially enjoy, the broad, endless expanse of blue sea, with its pleasures and activities, and its never-ceasing nightly song for the sleeper, and you find a combination of advantages which no other sea resort does or can possess.

Probably no one enjoys this place more, or more sensibly, than the President. Situated apart from the crowd, commotion and riff-raff of the hotels, he obtains perhaps all the seclusion that the nature of his position will permit. He gives himself up to the *abandon* of a straw hat and linen coat, without fear of criticism from any person assuming a right to call. And he can dash out through the breakers for blue-fish or mackerel without the annoyance of a crowd on the banks to cheer his departure. Unquestionably, the President and his family enjoy their residence here, and they are entitled to do so without suffering the annoyance of visitors having neither business nor acquaintance entitling them to call. People are beginning to understand this, and I believe there has been but one instance where it has been necessary to enforce the rules of decency by a positive rebuke. This was in the case of an ill-mannered and adventurous scribbler who bored the President day after day; who waylaid him in his walks; who outsat him under his own roof, and who retired to reproduce random and disjointed conversations in all the absolute verity of "quotation marks," with the garnishings of a vivid imagination, as Presidential utterances. There proved to be no cure-all for this evil but a notice that the visits were disagreeable, which produced a temporary stoppage, though they did not cease altogether until the man and the manner of them was publicly exposed. How much respect can persons in authority have for a Press which employs a man who will sneak into the kitchen-door and "interview" the cook to ascertain the names and number of a gentleman's guests and courses at dinner? This has been done at Long Branch and at Washington by the reporters of the same journal several times within the past six months.

The so-called "Boutwell-Pleasonton" difficulty, about which the Washington writers have telegraphed so much in the past week, is very small in its proportions here. We do not enjoy that atmosphere upon which political rumors feed and grow fat. In the dullness that reigns on Fourteenth-street it has been magnified into an outbreak or a rebellion, the magnitude of which is certainly not felt and, therefore, not appreciated here. It is safe to say that as many facts are known here as in Washington, but there is no excitement, and the result can be no more certainly foretold here than in the national capital. The President does dislike differences between officers claiming co-equal powers, and has a still greater reprehension of controversies between subordinates and superiors; he prefers not to interfere in such matters; and he likes to see all these quarrels settled without an appeal to him. In this case there appears to have been an appeal to him, by one of the parties at least, and if it devolves upon the President to say whether he shall keep his Secretary or his Commissioner, he will not be long in deciding the matter. As yet, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, Gen. PLEASONTON's resignation has *not* been received.

Unless some emergency of the public business should require, the Washington writers need not expect to be aroused from their stupor by a Cabinet meeting for three or four weeks yet. Matters in all departments are exceedingly quiet just now, and that quiet is not likely to be disturbed. The visit to California which the papers have advertised the President as preparing to take every month since April last, is not to come off at present, if at all, probably not before September. Just now the President's family are enjoying visits from some of their personal and family friends. Gen. and Mrs. BABCOCK and Gen. and Mrs. PARKER were here on Friday, and left on Saturday. Collector CASEY and Mrs. CASEY, of New-Orleans, the latter a sister to Mrs. GRANT, arrived on Saturday. Cadet GRANT, now Lieut. GRANT, is at home on leave of absence, entertaining some of his military friends. He has been assigned to the Fourth Cavalry, now stationed in Texas, and leaves for his regiment in a few days. Gen. PORTER is the only member of the President's official household who remains at this place.

CYMON.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, is to take the stump in Kentucky for the Republicans.

Toronto and Montreal are each complaining of the rascalities of incendiaries, and offering large rewards for their apprehension.

Col. TAGGART, of the army, has been invited to deliver the address before the Oregon State Agricultural Society at its next Fair.

The bids for the erection of the Ohio Agricultural College ranged from $112,480 to $259,576.

Inflammation of the knee joints was given as the cause of the death of a Boston man last week.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention is to be held in St. Paul on the 20th of September.

It is said the Democrats of Boston are to have a new two-cent daily paper. A consistent, respectable, high-toned Democratic journal ought to succeed in that city.

Mr. H. D. JARDINE purposes to undertake the establishment of a first-class monthly magazine, to be called the *British-American*, in Montreal.

Prof. COE, who made a balloon ascension from Ogdensburg, passed through several snow-squalls, and at one time had two inches of snow in the basket. He and his companion suffered greatly from the cold.

DUNCAN S. GRANT, a man about thirty years old and said to have been a drummer of a New-York jobbing-house, shot himself through the heart, on Boston Common, Saturday afternoon. He leaves a family in New-Jersey.

Hon. ANDREW PROUDFIT is said to be the coming man for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Wisconsin. He is one of the old school, but with a little better war record than most of that class.

The grasshoppers are getting pretty numerous in different parts of the country. One of them thought to stop in Rhode Island a day or two ago, but by a slight miscalculation as to distance, skipped over it.

Democratic papers in this State show that they think it advisable to publish only an extract from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' letter to the partisan Tammany celebration of the 4th.

Gen. MCCLELLAN's letter to the Tammany mass-meeting, the Rochester *Democrat* thinks, was by far the shrewdest bid yet put forth by Presidential aspirants for the support of the New Light Democracy.

It is understood that Ex-Gov. RICHARD J. OGLESBY is to be the Republican candidate for Congressman at Large in Illinois, in place of Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, now in the Senate. The special election is to be held on the 7th of November.

A Southern fanatic denies that any such thing as fanaticism has ever found a home south of the Potomac. Southern men, he says, entertain decided views on all subjects, but they never permit their zeal to betray their discretion.

There is a Democrat in Iowa who is still making speeches on the Lecompton Constitution. It is predicted, however, that should he come down to the attack on Fort Sumter by October, he will vote for Judge KNAPP for Governor out of old friendship.

We are pleased to learn that at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Indianapolis, Prof. T. STERRY HUNT, of Montreal, will read an essay on "The Geognosy of the Appalachians, or the Origin of Crystaline Rocks."

Capt. W. B. COBB, of the American steamship *China*, declined a gift of $100 from the Japanese Government for rescuing four Japanese seamen from a wreck, saying that he felt it impossible to accept any remuneration for obeying the common instincts of humanity in saving human lives.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus*, one of the few able Democratic papers in New-England, commends Gen. MCCLELLAN's letter to the Tammany celebration as sound in sentiment, and says that no other letter read on that occasion so concisely and completely points out the true path for the Democracy to pursue.

In a trial in Washington County, last week, a certain deed was proved to be fraudulent, it being dated Jan. 7, 1827, and paper manufacturers testifying that such paper as it was written upon was not in existence until 1840, the process by which it was made not having been known until about that time.

A North Carolina editor met JUBAL EARLY the other day, and says in the conversation he expressed himself thus: "God bless the tar-heels! RHODES told me, before he died, he had one in his division who always fought without his shoes, and, said he, 'that man has got $1,500 in greenbacks, now, he has taken from the dead Yankees.'"

A Middletown, Conn., man had his housekeeper arrested last week on a charge of assault and battery. They had some high words, and she went for him with a bar of iron, inflicting, as he alleges, "a death blow." The housekeeper pleaded guilty to the assault, but claimed justification for so doing on account of the language applied to her.

A young lady member of the choir in a church in Lyons leaned too far over the gallery during the sermon, on Sunday, to look at a new bonnet or something of the kind, and, losing her balance, fell headlong plump upon the head of a deacon, bounding thence into the aisle, very much demoralized, but not seriously hurt. The deacon complains of the headache. But the singer joined in the last hymn.

A San Francisco hostler reports that while currying a horse which has been owned by a street-car company for three years he discovered a hard substance under the horse's skin, near the right shoulder, and called the attention of Dr. CROCKER, Veterinary Surgeon of the Fire Department, to it. The doctor made a slight incision in the skin, and withdrew the hard substance, which proved to be an American quarter bearing date of 1858.

A Rochester paper tells of the champion greenhorn of the season. While seated in a car at Suspension Bridge, on Friday, he heard a smart-looking man asking different passengers in quite a loud voice if they would give him $460, taking therefor a check for $2,400 on the Monroe County Bank of Rochester. The greenhorn examined the check, counted out the money, believed he had made $1,940, and of course learned at the bank that he had been duped.

The difficulties in the office of the Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette*, growing out of the settlement of the estate of one of the proprietors, have been adjusted, and the paper will hereafter be published by CHARLES H. DOE & CO. The members of the firm are Messrs. CHARLES H. DOE and CHARLES A. CHASE, of Worcester, and Mr. ALEXANDER F. WADSWORTH, of Boston. Mr. DOE has been for the past two years one of the proprietors and the editor in chief, and he will continue in that position.

A few temperance men in Connecticut have published an address in which they "protest" against the general course of the Press of the State on the subject of temperance, especially in reference to proposed legislation, and charge recklessly that there has been in some instances a suppression or distortion of important facts, arguments and statistics favorable to the temperance cause or temperance legislation; and in others a continued ignoring of such facts, statistics and arguments. Temperance in language is a virtue which temperance men seem to have utterly lost. These Connecticut men ought not so constantly to forget that their goal in a good cause does not justify them in thus outrageously libeling the Press of their State.

And now the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* has its story to tell about the action of the Ohio delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1868. It says, from its own personal knowledge, that a resolution was introduced in the delegation that "under no circumstances should the vote of Ohio be cast for Mr. CHASE"—a resolution that led to an excited discussion, which was participated in by nearly every delegate. The resolution, it says, as will be shown by the record of the Secretary of the Convention, received all but four or five votes, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM being absent at the time the vote was taken.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* adduces JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' statement that "no cause is worth a civil war," as proof of its assertion that what the Northern Democrats lack is backbone. And it says: "Whether this sentiment proceeds from a lack of physical courage—sheer cowardice—or from a higher morality and conscientious scruples against war, it is all the same practically. It is an open confession that the people are without resentment, and will content themselves with a mere protest against any outrage that may be put upon them. How Massachusetts blood has thinned and degenerated since the days of '76! Heaven deliver the country from such patriotism as this!"

Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES has announced his intention to withdraw entirely from political life at the close of his present term in Congress. Accordingly he says that under no circumstances will he permit his name to be used in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana, and that he is not and never again expects to be a candidate for any office whatever. He will devote himself exclusively to the duties of his profession, and his sole wish in connection with political affairs is that Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS may be the Democratic candidate for President in 1872. He expresses the belief that HENDRICKS is the most available man, and that he would beat GRANT as badly as any man has been beaten for that position in the history of the country. But when that is done there is not an executive appointment which he would accept, nor an office in the gift of the people which he desires.

A few nights ago a party of burglars broke into a store in Bucklin, Mo., where a small boy was sleeping on a counter, and one of them stood over him with a pistol pointed at him for nearly an hour, threatening if he moved or cried out that he would kill him instantly. Meanwhile his accomplices piled a lot of combustibles in the middle of the floor, set fire to it, and left with their plunder. When the fire became so hot that the robber who remained to guard the boy could remain no longer, he concluded his work was accomplished and the boy's fate sealed, and left the burning building. A moment later the heroic little fellow rolled behind the counter, and, stooping down, made his escape, the counter protecting him from the flames, which now reached the ceiling. On gaining the street he gave the alarm, the citizens rallied, extinguished the fire, and then traced the robbers to a wood in which they had taken refuge. They were surrounded, but refused to give themselves up, and when the account closed the citizens were quietly awaiting daylight before making an attack.

The Tucson (Arizona) *Citizen* wishes it to be more clearly understood at the East than it thinks is the fact, that the Indian is only hated by the settlers on the frontier as he is murderous and hostile. It says: "It is now nineteen years we have been on the frontier where either or both peaceable and hostile Indians were abundant. In California, Idaho and Nevada, Indians were always regarded as friends or enemies just as they acted; if with something near honesty and no unprovoked murder, they were always dealt with kindly, justly and even sympathetically by the 'settlers'—whatever treatment they may have received from Government agents, inspired by Rings having their headquarters among a people who have passed the point of being 'settlers.' The Pimas, Maricopas, Papagoes and Yumas are Arizona Indians that the 'settlers' of Arizona no more think of harming than they do their white neighbors. All these are dealt with honestly, fairly, leniently, and they often obtain credit for supplies just as do citizens."

Curiosity, laudable in its object, has done a grievous injury to a Missouri countryman, who went down to St. Louis, the other day, to get a divorce from his wife. While walking to the Court-room he espied a huge sea-turtle reposing upon its back in front of a restaurant, and allured by the sight, stopped to examine it thoroughly. Meanwhile his wife was at work for herself, and when finally he hurried on to the Court-room, he learned, to his dismay, that the case had been decided against him, and his wife had obtained a divorce. He did not care so much about the loss of his wife, as he had engaged another in anticipation of getting a divorce himself; but as the wife had obtained a decree against him, he was by the law precluded from taking unto himself another rib until the lapse of five years. He was almost frantic, as he had his wedding clothes ready, and was to have been married the next day. His lawyer made a motion for a rehearing, and it was set for argument in two days. But the woman was again too smart for him, for she, too, had a husband in waiting, and as soon as the decree was announced she went out and married her man, without stopping to examine the anatomy of a turtle, or any other fish.

Men who Have Held Many Offices.

A current statement that no man in the United States has filled so many offices of distinction as MARTIN VAN BUREN, has elicited the following from the Boston *Traveller*:

"Mr. VAN BUREN was Surrogate of Columbia County, (New-York,) member of the New-York Senate, Attorney-General of New-York, member of the New-York Constitutional Convention, (1821,) United States Senator, Governor of New-York, United States Secretary of State, Minister to England, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the United States—ten offices in all. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was Minister to Holland, Minister to Prussia, Commissioner to negotiate a commercial treaty with Sweden, member of the Massachusets Senate, United States Senator, Minister to Russia, Commissioner to negotiate a treaty of peace with England at Ghent, Commissioner to negotiate a commercial treaty with England, Minister to England, United States Secretary of State, President of the United States, and for seventeen years a representative in Congress—twelve offices in all. Mr. ADAMS, at the age of fifteen years, was private secretary of Mr. DANA, who had been sent to Russia as American Minister, but with whom Russia refused to treat, save that she treated him to the cold shoulder, and much of it, too. He was appointed Minister to Portugal, but he never took the office. Mr. ADAMS was Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in Harvard College, which some persons may think was a post almost equal to that of Surrogate of Columbia County, New-York. JAMES MONROE held more 'offices of distinction' than were held by Mr. VAN BUREN. He was a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, Military Commissioner from Virginia to the army in South Carolina, member of the Legislature of Virginia, (twice,) member of the Executive Council of Virginia, member of the Continental Congress, member of the Commission to decide the boundary dispute between New-York and Massachusetts, member of the State Convention of Virginia that adopted the present Constitution of the United States, United States Senator, Minister to France (twice,) Governor of Virginia (twice,) Minister to England, Minister to Spain, United States Secretary of State, United States Secretary of War, President of the United States, and member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia in 1829, of which body he was President—sixteen offices in all, or six more than Mr. VAN BUREN held. He was also a Justice of the Peace, which the great Sir EDWARD COKE pronounced to be one of the greatest of posts. TIMOTHY PICKERING was Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment, a Justice of the Massachusetts Court of Common Pleas, Judge of the Maritime Court, Adjutant-General of the Revolutionary Army, member of the Continental Board of War, Quarter-master-General of the Revolutionary Army, negotiator with Indian tribes, United States Postmaster-General, United States Secretary of War, United States Secretary of State, United States Senator, member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, member of the Massachusetts Board of War, and member of the United States House of Representatives—fourteen offices. Gen. CASS held more public offices than Mr. VAN BUREN ever succeeded in getting, for he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, United States Marshal for the District of Ohio, Colonel of Volunteers in the war of 1812, Colonel in the United States Army, Major-General of Volunteers, Brigadier-General in the United States Army, Governor of Michigan, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the North-west, United States Secretary of War, Minister to France, United States Senator and United States Secretary of State—twelve offices. We must not forget to mention ANDREW JOHNSON, who was Alderman of Greenville, Mayor of Greenville, Member of the Tennessee Senate, member of the Tennessee House of Representatives, member of the United States House of Representatives, member of the United States Senate, Governor of Tennessee, Military Governor of Tennessee, Vice-President of the United States and President of the United States—ten offices, or quite up to the VAN BUREN number.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Political Mission of the Germans of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With deep interest and great satisfaction, I have studied the efforts of your paper to reconcile the social habits and religious ideas of the German-American element with those of the Anglo-Saxon. The object is a good and noble one, and every truly enlightened, sincerely-thinking man, who knows that every nation has its peculiar virtues as well as its vices which distinguish it from another, will certainly rejoice that there is in this great Metropolitan City at least one paper which tries to reconcile and unite the antagonistic constituents of two great national elements, in order to overthrow an oligarchy which represents the infernal elements of corruption, despotism and swindle in the most concentrated form. Here, upon the free soil of the United States, any distinction of supremacy of one nation above another should cease, for we all are, whether natives or of foreign descent, citizens of one great Republic, and as such, alike subject to the same laws. No nationality should therefore, according to our free Constitution, enjoy more privileges in regard to social and religious habits than another. But these very habits have alienated from each other the American and the German element. Any such want of harmony between the principal elements of a state, if constantly nourished by demagogues and organs of parties or of Rings, will sooner or later incline to open hatred, which must destroy the harmony and therefore the strength of the whole. It has been the efforts of the TIMES to bring on a greater harmony and friendship between these great constituents of our Republic, to reconcile their social and religious ideas, and thereby to destroy the prejudices of one against the other. Only upon this broad and liberal basis can a satisfactory compromise be made, which would prove beneficial to both parties concerned.

The German-American Press should unite with the TIMES in its efforts to carry out this object. One of the good results would be a thorough political reform, the purification of the political Augean stable from the heaps of filth, rottenness and corruption, which are daily breeding a moral and social pestilence in our midst. The party which is the chief supporter of the present oligarchy of our State and City, would then have to yield to our united efforts and die in its own rottenness. But this is precisely the reason why the German Democratic Press constantly opposes the earnest endeavor of the TIMES to bring on a better harmony between the German and American citizens of our State. There is a German Democratic paper in this City which is not alone contented to oppose the TIMES, but even goes so far in its fury, caused by the constant, intrepid exposures of the corruption of the Tammany Ring by the TIMES, as to openly insult the American people by the accusation that our public calamities have resulted from their general demoralization. This paper, the New-York *Staats-Zeitung*, as well as the German edition of the New-York *Daily News*, both Democratic papers, fell into a raging paroxysm of madness on account of an article about the German Singing Festival published in the TIMES on the 1st of July. The first-mentioned paper, although it has a rather large circulation, can by no means be considered as first-class in regard to its literary productions. It owes its existence chiefly to the large number of its advertisements. The last-mentioned stands beneath the level of literary criticism. The New-York *Staats Zeitung* is read by the more enlightened classes of the German-Americans chiefly on account of its advertisements, if read at all; the German edition of the New-York *Daily News* on account of the gossip about scandalous affairs, which do not fail to fascinate the masses, because of the lascivious and sensational style in which they are narrated. It would, therefore, be hardly worth while to take any notice of the filthy slime with which they try to besmear not only the Republican Party, but even the American people, but as they exert some influence over the masses, it would be proper to expose the fallacies by which they succeed in deluding them to the public in large.

The New-York *Staats-Zeitung* says, in an article, "The TIMES and the Germans:" The attempts of the TIMES to exasperate the Germans toward the Irish were often made, but always in vain. The Germans know exactly that influence of priestcraft, reactionary tendencies and corruption—the three things which the TIMES tries to identify with the Celtic element—are above all characteristic marks of the Republican Party. It is true that the Democratic Party is by no means free from such attributes, and that the "American" does not sympathize in many respects with the German. It is also true that the Irishman has Americanized himself more than the German in many respects, and that, therefore, the relations between Germans and Irishmen are not very friendly. But it (the TIMES) shall not succeed in making the Germans believe that the Celtic element is responsible for public calamities, which have resulted from a general demoralization of the American people." Now the fact of the matter is this, the lack of sympathy between the German and the Celtic elements, is due to very different causes from that which the *Staats-Zeitung* attributes it to. Any one who has studied both of these elements will understand the true causes of their incompatibility thoroughly well; their national characteristics are so plainly marked out that the real cause of their not very friendly relations is too intelligible to every man of common sense to deserve any special expostulations. The *Staats-Zeitung* must also know perfectly well that our public calamities are not the result of a general demoralization of the American people, but the work of our corrupt politicians, who for the most part are representatives of the Celtic element, which in fact is the ruling power of our City. It is really amusing to read the following exclamation of this paper: "Without referring to that which attracted the Germans once to the Democratic party, we want to inform the TIMES that there is no institution more popular to the Germans than the local government, the autonomy of the community, and that the crimes of the Republicans against this principle, the ignominious tyrannization of our City by the Republican Party in our State, alone sufficed to explain the firm adherance of the New-York Germans to the Democratic Party and their disgust of such a hostility toward our local government as the TIMES is guilty of." Very good indeed! true as it is, there is certainly no city in the world more shamefully tyrannized than New-York, no other presents an oligarchy like ours, consisting of four masters, who rule the City and grow fat on the spoils of office, as a former Democrat of Irish descent lately expressed himself in a letter to the TIMES. But who is it who constantly supports this ignominious oligarchy? Is it perhaps the TIMES and the Republican Party, or the New-York *Staats-Zeitung* and other Democratic papers, who keep their ignorant readers in darkness about the true state of things, and try to persuade them that our corrupt political rulers are the very models of wisdom, virtue and purity. The *Staats-Zeitung* might answer this question itself, but it could not dare to speak the truth for fear of endangering its own interests and those of its party. The hostility of the TIMES toward our local government, as the *Staats-Zeitung* calls it, its intrepid exposures of the corrupt Ring masters, which meet the opposition of the Democratic papers, are sufficient proof to any impartial and honest man of the infamy of the *Staats-Zeitung* in accusing the Republican Party of tyrannizing over our City.

Most of our German fellow-citizens were Democrats in their native country; they land as such on this shore, and, being deceived by the name, they feel inclined to join the party which calls itself Democratic. Unfamiliar with the language of this country, they take resource to German Democratic papers, which also facilitate their business pursuits by publishing a large number and variety of advertisements. They are told day after day by those papers, that the Republican Party is the party of hypocrites, temperance fanatics, and of government centralization, in opposition to the Democratic Party, which is the party of progress, religious liberty and State rights. But they are not told or reminded, that this very system of State rights has proved detrimental to the strength and unity of the Fatherland, and checked its progress of liberty for many generations. They are also told that the Americans are the enemies of their social habits and pleasures, but they are not informed that if the Americans prefer to shut themselves up in their rooms on their sabbaths, they have just as much a right to do so, as the Germans have, to enjoy on their Sundays the beautiful works of nature and practice healthy and innocent out-door pleasures. Nobody will prevent them doing so. They are not told that the excessive growth of liquor-shops, the breeding-dens of crimes and vices, and the chief causes of poverty, degradation, and of the ruin of hundreds of once prosperous families, requires stringent laws to be checkmated. The excessive abuse of alcoholic drinks, as practised in this City, must naturally produce a reaction toward the other extreme—the total abstinence from them. It is from this reason that temperance societies are formed in America. This and many other things they are not told, or the facts are misrepresented, and the poisonous plant of national hatred and prejudice is cultivated among the large ignorant masses, which chiefly constitute the Democratic party. There are, however, thousands of more enlightened German-Americans, who will highly appreciate the efforts of the TIMES to bring on a feeling of friendship, a better understanding, and therefore a greater harmony and union between the American and German elements of our country. Such a union would certainly result in overthrowing the present shameful condition of political corruption and infamy, which must be equally hateful to every honest man, no matter what his political profession may be. Every German, whether Republican or Democrat, should therefore unite his efforts with the TIMES in gaining this aim. I am, most respectfully yours,

A. M., a German-American.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 7, 1871.

A Word About Brill's Switch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Out of the last batch of railroad "accidents" I select for notice the one near home—that on the Newark and New-York Railroad on Saturday last. While the jury have returned a verdict of censure against the Company "for allowing, or allowing to be employed on their road young and inexperienced persons to hold responsible positions," they have not blamed the Company for the root of the evil, "allowing to be employed" such a switch as the one which was the actual cause of the collision—"accident" it was not. I have never traveled over this Newark Road, but, from the published accounts and evidence, I understand it to be a double-track road, having at the point in question a switch leading from the "south" track to a gravel siding, to reach which it crosses the "north" track, and connecting in such a way with the main track, that trains running to New-York on the south track, and trains running to Newark on the north track, (being the tracks to which such trains belong,) would run on to the wrong track at this point if the switch were left open, as it was on Saturday. This is all wrong. The gravel-siding switch should have been reversed, so that a train would have to "back" to get into the siding, whether from the north or south track, or both. This would take a few minutes longer; and while the train is being backed, the main lines should be closed by signal. If we are to set off a few minutes and the necessary cost of proper signal and switch men, against the risk of life, let us so understand, and travelers can then patronize lines so managed, if they please.

Excepting at terminal stations and important junctions, where trains "stop" or "slow," no facing switches should be used on a double-track road. With a single track this cannot be helped, but the greater the risk, the greater the need of care. Moreover, the main line should not be broken, the switch should be moved to the main track, not the main track to the switch. These facts are evident.

About seven years ago, a similar "accident" happened on the Hudson River (double track) Railroad. Innumerable "accidents" have happened from the same cause since then. If any of the "patent," "safety," or other switches prevent such "accidents," why are they not invariable used? I do not know whether there is anything meets such a case, but in the meantime I protest against railroad companies constructing switches like the one at Brill's Farm, and calling the disaster an "accident." It was the presumable result of using a switch laid in that way.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 10, 1871. D. L. S.

The "Glad Tidings" of the Evangelist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive from an editorial in the *World* of this morning that Mr. MARBLE has a high opinion of Mr. FIELD, of the *Evangelist*, as a man of character and intelligence. If Mr. FIELD has the same respect for Mr. MARBLE, I beg of him also to secure and present to us in the columns of his paper Mr. MARBLE's opinion of Messrs. TWEED, HALL, SWEENY & CO. We know what he said of them a short time since; if he has had reason to change his estimate, let us know why.

S.

MONDAY, July 10, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanks for your article relative to Rev. Dr. HENRY M. FIELD, of the *Evangelist*. I am an officer in one of the leading Presbyterian churches of this City, and am now and for many years have been, a subscriber to the New-York *Evangelist*. I was grieved with, and ashamed of, the article in that paper, apologizing for and certainly indirectly supporting the rascalities of the Ring. Dr. FIELD knows, as well as we all know, of the infamous swindles of these Ring scoundrels. Persevere in your denouncements and unanswerable exposures. You have the cordial approbation of all right-minded and worthy men. As for Dr. FIELD, a weak minded man as he has now shown himself, he has justly forfeited the respect of a very large class of the best part of this or any other community.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 10, 1871.

Sentencing a Counterfeiter.

Judge BENEDICT sat in the office of United States Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, to impose sentence on DANIEL COFFEE, who was convicted of counterfeiting in 1869. At that time sentence was suspended on the representation that close confinement would probably prove fatal. Since then, however, it was ascertained that he was following his old vocation, and he was rearrested about a month since. Judge BENEDICT sentenced him to three years' imprisonment with hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary. COFFEE fainted on hearing the sentence, and was removed from the Court with the assistance of a Deputy Marshal.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
66—Rollins et al. vs. Whittaker.	106—Brosi et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
68—Bartlett et al. vs. Coddington.	107—Stead et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
69—Same vs. Same.	108—Ellsworth et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
82—Robinson et al. vs. Hawes.	110—Marvin vs. Lewis.
84—Wild vs. Sherwood.	113—In re Walker et al vs. Smith.
94—Cooke vs. Janeway.	118—Lawrence et al. vs Taylor.
95—Andenried et al. vs. Litchfield et al.	131—Kelly vs. Rogers.
103—Tapscott vs. Morgan.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6837—Zonner vs. Rosenblatt.	6908—Laus vs. Bierlock.
6214—Orr vs. Holmes.	5027—Mahoney vs. McNamara.
6940—Geiss vs. Mosller.	5761—Dreyer vs. A. and E. C. Egg Co.
6022—Miller vs. Daying.	5765—Wolf vs. Curnen.
6909—Dietz vs. Rosenblatt.	5794—Kimping vs. O'Brien.
6869—O'Brien vs. Rooney.	6078—Jacobs vs. Berg.
5703—Gardner vs. Hernstein.	6113—Daily vs. Putnam.
5893—Crosbie vs. Little.	6115—G. C. S. M. Co. vs. Weisel.
6077—Belzer vs. Schuler.	6176—Alston vs. Sherlock.
5592—Pollak vs. Feeny.	6179—O. P. Co. vs. Hinch.
6072—Giles vs. Kent.	6178—Heyman vs. Parker.
6061—Banholf vs. Marschall.	6193—Brown vs. McCutcheon.
6124—Dunlap vs. McAdam.	6198—Baddely vs. Burr.
6167—McAdam vs. Dunlap.	6928—Rooney vs. Shipman.
6153—Snow vs. Mathis.	6702—Klenen vs. Sloan.
5421—Pinner vs. Candler.	6867—Kelly vs. Broome.
5305—Murphy vs. Bucking.	6938—Caldwell vs. Patterson.
5779—Saltenstall vs. Openshaw.	6949—Loeb vs. Cornell.
5786—Travers vs. McBean.	6950—De La Vergne vs. Kearney.
6903—Clarke vs. Jones.	6951—Murphy vs. McManus.
6898—Westervelt vs. Barnes.	6122—Koehler vs. Carey.
6906—Koehler vs. Moore.	6185—Rivinus vs. Geissler.
6907—Dietz vs. Rosenblatt.	
6918—Muempfer vs. Russell.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by By Bedford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. George Wallace and William Lambert; burglary.	4—The People vs. James Rogers; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. James Cusick; felonious assault and battery.	5—The People vs. Ellen Williams; larceny from the person.
3—The People vs. Mary Mills; grand larceny.	6—The People vs. John Dowling; larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

John W. Hyatt et al. *vs.* Joseph A. Hyatt et al.; order granted.

M. T. Rodman *vs.* O. E. Jones; default opened upon the usual terms, &c.

Andrew C. Getty, Trustee, *vs.* Jno. Brusse & Co.; motion denied without costs.

C. W. Shepherd *vs.* J. Thompson et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Jno. A. J. Neafie *vs.* Julia Buttersby; motion denied, &c.

By Judge Barnard.

Katharine Kinstler *vs.* Francis Kinstler; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Jno. N. Whitny *vs.* Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company et al.; motion for judgment granted, &c.

Ella Bohm *vs.* Robert H. Bohm; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Spencer.

Gouge *vs.* Osgood; Elliott *vs.* Quinn; orders granted.

The Commercial Warehouse Company *vs.* Gealer. See decision and opinion.

Celler *vs.* Hankins et al.; order sustaining demurrer. See opinion.

Michal *vs.* Alvany; order dismissing complaint with $10 costs.

Tinkham et al. *vs.* Thomas; case settled and ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Townsend *vs.* Gardner; Bradhurst *vs.* Gardner; McGregor *vs.* Lay; Moran *vs.* Spratt. Motions granted.

Driscoll *vs.* McCabe; Hance *vs.* O'Reilly; Platt *vs.* Platt; Chadbourne *vs.* Jones; Mullin *vs.* Carlin et al.; Moncrief *vs.* Ross et al.; Lewis *vs.* Warner. References ordered.

Atlantic Bank *vs.* Welling; Fitzpatrick *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; orders vacated.

McCagney *vs.* Beam; complaint dismissed.

Cowen *vs.* Eitel; injunction dissolved.

Knapp *vs.* Meigs; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with cost to abide event of suit.

Morgan *vs.* Fiske; injunction dissolved on defendant's executing a bond in penalty of $2,000, with one surety, to be approved by a Judge of this Court. The issues to be settled on notice, and tried by a jury. Order of reference vacated.

Angevine *vs.* Sandford. See memoranda for counsel.

Borger *vs.* Belding; application denied.

Pinckney *vs.* Julius D. Alexander; Same *vs.* Magnus D. Alexander; judgments ordered for plaintiff for possession of the property described in the complaints.

In re Henry W. Perry; report of Commission confirmed and Samuel Hutchings, Esq., appointed Committee on filing bond in penalty of $15,000.

Kromer *vs.* Goldsmith; order granted.

Knapp *vs.* Meigs; order denying motion to vacate order of arrest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company vs. *Sidney W. Hopkins et al.—The Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company* vs. *The Western Division of the Western North Carolina Company et al.*—These two actions arise out of the same series of transactions. Before October, 1869, George W. Swepson was President of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad. At that time Milton S. Littlefield became President of that road and is now President of the Jacksonville, Pensacola, &c., Railroad, which was formed by the union of several railroads in Florida. While Swepson was President of the North Carolina Road, the State of North Carolina issued sixteen million of State bonds in aid of its railroads, of which the plaintiff in the first suit got six millions. It is charged that of the proceeds of these bonds Mr. Swepson misappropriated a portion, amounting to about $1,200,000, by investing it in a Florida road, which was consolidated with others into the corporation, which is a plaintiff in the second suit. In these operations Mr. Littlefield was his coadjutor. Subsequently the State of North Carolina, finding that out of its $16,000,000 of bonds but a very small amount of the proceeds—it was said in argument about $500,000—had been actually applied to building roads, appointed Commissioners, of whom the chief was Col. Woodfin, to look after the matter. Meanwhile, the Florida Railroads had, by an arrangement in the nature of a foreclosure sale, gone into a consolidation and issued new first railroad bonds. Mr. Littlefield having become President of the North Carolina Railroad, Mr. Swepson turned over to Mr. Littlefield his rights in the bonds of the Florida Railroad, which it was expected would be, and which ultimately were exchanged for Florida State bonds. Under, as is said, the pressure of threats of criminal proceedings by the North Carolina Commissioners, an agreement was made that out of the proceeds of the $4,000,000 of State bonds issued to the consolidated Florida Railroad, over $1,200,000 should be paid to the Western North Carolina Road. This agreement was made by Littlefield, both as President of the Florida Road and on his individual account. A letter was obtained from Littlefield to Hopkins & Co., in whose hands the bonds were placed for negotiation, informing them of the arrangement, but this was not accepted, and further negotiations were commenced by which the North Carolina Commissioners were to receive 800 ($800,000) of the Florida bonds, and Littlefield was personally to pay the balance in railroad iron. An order on Hopkins & Co. for these 800 bonds was given, and was accepted by Hopkins & Co. It is claimed that these bonds have been substantially disposed of, but that Hopkins & Co. have refused to account for the money received to the North Carolina Company, on the grounds stated by the Florida Company in the second suit. In the first suit therefore the North Carolina Company sue, on the theory that they were merely then bailees for the 800 bonds for Hopkins & Co. in trover, and have had Mr. Hopkins arrested and held to bail in $300,000. This suit, therefore, comes up on a motion to discharge him from arrest and also on motions for an injunction and a receiver of the bonds and proceeds of the bonds pending the suit. The second suit is brought by the Florida Railroad Company, who ask an injunction against the paying of the proceeds of these bonds, to any one but themselves, in which, after setting up the transactions, they claim that these bonds were issued to them for a certain definite purpose, viz.: to aid in the building and operation of their road and that any diversion to the payment of any of the private debts of the officers of the road was illegal, and the motion on their behalf is for a permanent injunction on the payment of these bonds to the North Carolina Road.

On the part of the Carolina Railroad Mr. Carter argued at length that Hopkins & Co., having accepted the position of bailees, with full knowledge of the facts, to the plaintiffs in the first suit, could not be heard to deny the title of their bailors, that as matter of equity it was proper that if any one was to suffer Hopkins & Co., having acted with full knowledge, should be left to make their defense to the Florida Railroad Company, and if beaten then, to look to Gen. Littlefield for repayment, if the debt were his, and not that the North Carolina Railroad should be forced into a protracted suit with the Florida Railroad Company growing out of misbehavior by that road's officers.

In reply to the motion on the second suit he urged the same reasons, and that the affidavits on which it was sought were on information and belief, which, according to Col. Woodfin's affidavit, the North Carolina roads' funds were so invested in the bonds of the old Florida roads as to give them a lien under the arrangement for consolidation on the first mortgage bonds of the new road, and of course on the State bonds issued in exchange for them. That this was prior to the consolidation, and prior and superior to any right or power of the directors, which it was claimed was necessary to the transfer. On the question of title, the evidence was entirely with the North Carolina Company.

Mr. Stoughton, replying, argued that the theory of the arrest was that it appeared *prima facie* that the defendants had received, as agents of the plaintiffs, property of the plaintiffs, or the proceeds of property of the plaintiffs, and refused to account for them. The main questions were, therefore, were these 800 bonds the property of the plaintiffs, and were they sold by the defendants for them. He thought he should show on the plaintiff's own papers, first, that the title to the bonds was in the Florida Road; second, that they were not sold by the defendants. First it was conceded that when plaintiffs claim to have obtained title to these 800 bonds, the title was in the Florida Railroad Company. They were issued by the State to that Company. It was necessary for any person claiming title to show that the title was transferred by some one having power and for a good consideration. It was claimed that Hopkins & Co. were estopped by the acceptance. But the doctrine of estoppel was this: When, by something one person has said, another has been induced to part with value, the first one was estopped; but this was no such case. When a party by misrepresentations was induced to promise the party making them to promise him another person's property he was not estopped from afterwards setting up the title of the true owner.

Counsel read the act authorizing the issue of the Florida bonds "to extend the road westward from Quincy." No person knowing the trust on which these bonds were issued could acquire a title for a purpose outside of that trust. No person could acquire a title by a sale which he knew to be for objects outside of that trust. The act was subsequently amended, by increasing the amount per mile and by limiting the length to which the aid was to be extended. It was conceded that these bonds were issued to the Florida Railroad Company, which thereupon gained title to these bonds, subject to this duty and this trust. Did this title pass? He need hardly say that if they passed to the North Carolina Railroad, in payment of the private debt of Mr. Swepson to that Company with their knowledge, no title passed. It was a fraudulent transaction, by which the Carolina Company endeavored by one fraud to obtain back what it had been defrauded of before. A corporation could not appropriate any part of its own property to pay any private debt of an individual, without the consent of every single stockholder. An objection by one would be fatal.

Mr. Woodfin's affidavit set up that he was endeavoring to procure the return of moneys misappropriated and squandered by the officers of the North Carolina Company. This fraudulent misapplication by the officers of the Railroad Company was sought to be made by some twisting the consideration of a transfer of bonds never owned by either Swepson or Littlefield.

Mr. Stoughton proceeded to argue that the investment by Swepson was entirely unauthorized, and that the bonds in question were issued not in exchange for the bonds bought by him, but for first mortgage bonds on only a part of the road, to aid in its extension. The agreement made by the two railroad companies, on which the plaintiffs relied, showed no debt by the Florida Railroad to the North Carolina Road. It recited an investment of the North Carolina Road's money in certain securities of the old Florida roads. This was no debt due by them, much less of the new Company. There was no recital of any authority to Littlefield to part with these bonds. There was neither consideration money to or authority by the Florida Road to make the transfer. Under this agreement Hopkins & Co. never ought to have acceded to this transfer of these bonds in their hands. Counsel criticised the second agreement, by which only $800,000 of the bonds was to be transferred, and Littlefield personally was to furnish iron for fifty-three miles of the North Carolina Road in discharge of the balance, as showing clearly that it was the private debt of Swepson and Littlefield, which it was sought to pay by a delivery of these bonds. In this second agreement it was stipulated that Littlefield should designate the bonds by their numbers. This designation had never been made. Suppose the plaintiffs were right, and that there was a title as against Hopkins & Co. to the bonds in the Carolina Company, it appeared affirmatively that Hopkins & Co. still had 800 bonds and more in their possession. Was it not too clear for argument that, in view of this fact, and Littlefield never having been asked to designate the bonds, the order of arrest could not be maintained? The plaintiffs, the North Carolina Road, had, before this suit was brought, brought a suit against Gen. Littlefield and a Mr. Houston for this very claim, which they in that suit recognized as an individual debt of Swepson and Littlefield.

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan replied at some length to the argument of the counsel for the defendant, arguing that the bonds in question and the money of the North Carolina Company were directly connected by legal bonds. The money was expended for bonds; these bonds were given up for other bonds, and these, again, under the act of the Florida [illegible] into the present bonds. On the same day as the act authorizing the issue of bonds was passed, a law authorizing the consolidation of the part of the road which their money had bought was passed, saving, however, their rights, and thus recognizing the subsequent transfer of State bonds. He claimed that they had a legal but pre-eminently equitable right to these bonds, and that the opposition of Hopkins to paying over the proceeds to them made the provisional remedy of arrest eminently proper.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the close of the argument was adjourned to to-day.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan for plaintiff; Mr. E. W. Stoughton, Mr. A. F. Smith, and Mr. Sewell for defendant and for the Pensacola Railroad Company.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD IN TROUBLE.

Edwin Van Gaasbeck vs. *The Long Island Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover $50,000 for injuries received by the plaintiff by an "accident," which occurred on the Long Island Railroad, near Jamaica, on the 23d of April, 1869. The case was tried in February, 1870, and resulted in a verdict of $15,000 for the plaintiff. The case was appealed to the General Term, without any motion having been made for a new trial. The General Term directed that such a motion should be made at Special Term, and, accordingly, this morning a motion for a new trial on the case and exceptions, and on newly-discovered evidence, was made by Beach, Daly and Brown. A number of affidavits were read by them, and likewise by Biatchford, Seward, Griswold & DaCosta, who appeared to oppose the motion.

Decision reserved.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief-Justice Daly, and Judges Daly and Larremore.

IMPORTANT TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS—NO MAN CAN SERVE TWO MASTERS.

William G. L. King vs. *Henry Parr.*—The plaintiff is a real estate broker. In January, 1869, the defendant came to his, the plaintiff's, then partner, and wanted his house sold. Nothing was done then, but some years later, after the partnership was dissolved, a Mr. Hull placed in the plaintiff's hand a house for sale, and plaintiff being just about the same time brought by another transaction, into connection with the defendant's family, suggested an exchange of the two houses. It did not appear from the evidence that the defendant ever asked the plaintiff to make such an arrangement, or that there ever was an understanding between Parr, Hull and King for a division of brokerage. King claimed brokerage from both, brought suit against Mr. Parr, and recovered judgment against him for his brokerage. Mr. Parr appealed.

Chief-Justice DALY giving the opinion of the appellate Court, after saying that "no man can serve two masters," and reviewing the evidence at considerable length, says: "Upon an exchange of property like this it is difficult to say who is the purchaser, and, so far as the broker is concerned, it is immaterial, for his right to a commission depends upon his employment either to buy, or to sell, or to effect an exchange of property for the person in whose interest he is acting, and for whom he must act exclusively. The plaintiff was not only under the impression that he was entitled to receive from each of the parties a commission of one per cent. upon the estimated value of the property exchanged, but when Hull advised him that he did not expect to and would not pay a commission, the plaintiff also appears to have thought that it was for him to determine whom he would regard as the purchaser, or the one bound to pay him the usual commission allowed, as upon the sale of property for a certain price. The idea of effecting this exchange originated with himself. It was not suggested or thought of, either by Hull or by the defendant, until he drew the attention of each of them to it. In bringing it about, he could only act as the agent of one of them, and then only under an employment, express or implied, by the person for whom he was acting. A broker or any other agent may undoubtedly act for both of the principals in a sale or exchange of property when that is the understanding of both of the principals with each other and with him, and under such an arrangement would have the right to apportion his regular commission equally between them. But this is not such a case. If the defendant ever employed the plaintiff at all, it was to get a satisfactory offer for his house and lot, and it does not appear that the plaintiff ever did anything under this employment, if it existed. As I have already suggested, an exchange of property was his suggestion, and, if he meant in bringing it about, to act exclusively in the defendant's interest, and as his agent, he should so have advised him that there should have been no misunderstanding either on his part or the part of the defendant. But it is very clear that he had no such intention. He meant to effect the exchange if he could, and get a full commission from each as upon a sale of each of their respective properties; to act for both and be compensated by both; which he could not do unless that was their understanding with each other and with him. That this was his intention and expectation was clearly indicated when Hull told him that if he had to pay a commission he would have nothing to do with the exchange; by his asking Hull if he would pay half commissions, and his statement to Hull that he was to get a commission from the Department; by his false statement to the defendant, after this conversation with Hull, that the commission he demanded of Hull was the same in amount that Hull would have to pay; and by his answer upon the trial to the question, "Did you not know that you were not entitled to compensation from both?" "I have not learned it yet," and his statement to the defendant in the presence of his lawyer that "it was always usual to collect commissions from both parties," a statement which, if he had any knowledge of his business and the law regulating it, he would have known to be untrue. The defendant appears to have been in doubt in respect to the position of the plaintiff, as he asked his lawyer previous to the demand made upon him, if he, the defendant, had anything to do with the plaintiff, which shows that up to the time that the plaintiff presented his bill, and after the titles to the respective properties were passed, there was no clear understanding on the part of the defendant that the plaintiff was acting in this transaction as his agent, or exclusively for him. We held in Watkins *vs.* Cousall, that a broker who effects a sale of property cannot recover double commissions by means of separate agreements with the buyer and the seller—that the two employments are incompatible with each other, and it follows as a consequence of entering into separate agreements of this incompatible and conflicting character with the vendor and the purchaser, that the broker precludes himself from receiving a commission from either, as he is not the agent of the one or the other, and cannot in such a transaction act as the agent of both without their mutual consent and knowledge. We held in Rigaley *vs.* Murray that this appeal, as well upon an exchange of real estate effected by a broker as upon an ordinary sale of property for a certain price—that whether judgment is made in money or in land is immaterial, that the same rule must apply. "The employment of a broker by the owner," said my former colleague, Judge Ingraham, "is to effect a purchase or a sale upon the terms most advantageous to the person who employs him. He cannot do this and at the same time render a similar service to the other party. In such a case, one or the other of the parties must act for himself, and it is absurd to say that either in a sale or exchange of property a broker can negotiate for the benefit of both." This is substantially the present case. The plaintiff originated this negotiation for the exchange of property between Hull and the defendant, and carried it on with the intention and expectation of obtaining compensation from both. He has by his own evidence shown that he has precluded himself from recovering anything from either, for he was not in the true sense of that relation the broker of either. The judgment should be reversed. Judges J. F. DALY and LARREMORE concurred.

Noah Tugwell for defendant-appellant; James King and W. J. Foster for plaintiff respondent.

A NOTED SMUGGLER.

His Arrest—Details of the Case—How the Revenue is Defrauded and by Whom.

Yesterday morning JOSEPH H. LEVEY, who was arrested on the 1st instant for smuggling dutiable goods into this port, was brought before Commissioner JOHN I. DAVENPORT for further examination, but upon the request of his counsel the case was adjourned until Friday next. The arrest of this man, LEVEY, was not accomplished without much difficulty and the utmost skill of the officers connected with the Customs Revenue Bureau of this port, of which Col. FRANK E. HOWE is the chief. The information first obtained was vague, but was worked up in the most satisfactory and thorough manner by the officers detailed for the purpose by Col. HOWE, and the result must be highly satisfactory to all the officials concerned, as well as to the Department at Washington, for, by the arrest of this man LEVEY, a "leak" is stopped which has long puzzled the most astute officers of the revenue service.

About four months ago, or early in the month of March, Capt. ISAIAH B. PIERSON, one of the attachés of Col Howe's office, received information that a quantity of silks, laces, &c., had been landed from a foreign steam-ship and conveyed to No. 6 Bond-street, then occupied as a residence by JOSEPH H. LEVEY. Capt. PIERSON at once informed Col. HOWE of the fact, and was detailed to work up the case. The Captain recognized LEVEY as an old offender, having heard of him while in command of the revenue cutter *Jasmine*, of which he had been Captain for some four years. He at once arrested certain parties whom he suspected of having brought the goods to LEVEY, and took them before United States Commissioner DAVENPORT, who obtained from them a full confession of their part in the transactions with LEVEY. Upon these confessions and affidavits so obtained, a warrant was issued on the 15th of June last for the arrest of said LEVEY. On the arrival at this port of two witnesses in this case on the 28th of last month, Capt. PIERSON, with the assistance of Detectives OLDRING and JONES, of this City, effected the arrest of said LEVEY, after much difficulty, at a pawnbroker's shop in this City, where he had been in the practice of disposing of his smuggled goods. On his arrest LEVEY expressed surprise and indignation, and when taken before Commissioner DAVENPORT, who committed him for examination in default of $15,000 bail, begged permission to visit his wife at No. 136 West Forty-sixth-street, which was granted. He was accompanied by Capt. PIERSON, Special Agent CHALKER and Deputy Marshal PURVIS, who on that occasion seized LEVEY's books and papers. From the evidence thus obtained LEVEY's guilt became doubly manifest, and when brought before Commissioner DAVENPORT on the following Wednesday, after the examination of two witnesses in the case, his counsel asked for a reduction of bail, which was peremptorily refused, as but a small portion of the evidence implicating LEVEY had been produced. It was then learned that his transactions had covered a period of between five and ten years, during which he must have amassed a considerable fortune, which, however, was spent almost as fast as received in dissipation. He never paid his tools a single dollar for the goods received by him and through them, always giving them notes or due bills for the amount. His plan of operations was to go on board the different steamers arriving at this port, and by his plausible manner and pleasing address—for he is a Jew of the first water—induce the officers of the vessel to bring him on their next voyage certain articles of merchandise, which he promised to pay them for at twenty-five to fifty per cent. advance on the invoice price, and to arrange a plan by which the goods could be brought off the ship. On the arrival of the vessel, he would go on board, receive the goods if they were not of a bulky character, and convey them ashore. If they were bulky, they would be passed over the side or carried on shore by the officers at various times of the day and night. He would compensate the officers who smuggled the goods liberally (!) by giving them his I O. U. for the amount, knowing full well that the position they had placed themselves in would prevent them from bringing suit for the amount due. LEVEY has, so far as is known, never paid any of those obligations. He must have made, within the past ten years, hundreds of thousands of dollars, but, so far as is at present known, the whole has been squandered. Col. HOWE and his assistants are deserving of the utmost credit for the manner in which this case has been prosecuted, and the developments which will result will be awaited by the public with interest.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

But Few New Cases Reported—Medical Treatment—Precautions.

There were very few new cases of the horse disease, yesterday. It was generally expected that the fierce sun would greatly multiply the number of sufferers, but after noon a fine breeze came from the sea and tempered the hot atmosphere. The animals on the various public thoroughfares manifested but little extraordinary fatigue, and perspired less than on some previous days. The Eighth-avenue line had but two slight cases, the Sixth-avenue line had but one, the Fourth-avenue line had but three. There were several cases in private stables, but none of a malignant type. It is pretty well demonstrated that where ventilation is poor, the disease is very apt to prevail with fatal effect. There are a large number of stables in this City with very imperfect ventilation, and in a bad sanitary condition. Horses are packed together in stalls with a miserable, close, stifling atmosphere, and a dingy, wretched light. During the warm days and nights, these places are little better than penal sweat-boxes. Some very expensive establishments up-town are in this condition. In the absence of proper supervision, the careless and ignorant stablemen pay little or no heed to the opening of windows and the circulation of fresh air. The TIMES' reporters have noticed that such cases exist in several streets.

An eminent authority states that the extremely sudden changes in the atmosphere, the drenching of perspiring animals with cold rains, and giving them too much cold water are predisposing causes of the malady.

The Eighth-avenue stables are provided with nine powerful steam blowers, which force ample currents of air through every corridor. No other establishment is thus provided. At all the stables the utmost care is taken of the stalls and horses. Extra attendants are provided, and by night and day a watch is maintained. It is found that if a horse is taken in hand the moment it is drooping, the disease can be arrested; otherwise the result is frequently fatal. A gunny bag filled with broken sulphur, sunk by weights to the bottom of the drinking-trough, is an excellent preventive. Small doses of camphor diluted are also good.

Mr. MESEROLE, manager of the Fourth-avenue line, has offered $100 for the cure of a horse down, and although several efforts have been made by veterinary doctors, none have been successful.

Dr. WILLS, of Forty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, has cured two such cases, but such instances are extremely rare. Although there is certainly a lull in the panic, a fresh outbreak may be expected at any time. Owners of horses should exercise the greatest care in feeding and exercising their stock.

Violations of the Excise Law—Numerous Offenders Arrested and Committed for Trial.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, the following parties, proprietors of liquor-stores, were arraigned for violations of the Excise Law, in keeping open for the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday: William Hochbeaz, of No. 126 and 128 Clinton-street, on complaint of Officer Smith, of the Ninth Precinct; Joseph Veidzman, No. 53 Varick-street, by Officer Price, of the Thirteenth Precinct; Jacob Kerno, No. 158 Broome-street, by Officer Foulke, of the Thirteenth Precinct; Frederick Baumann, No. 158 Broome-street, by Officer McGherry, of the Thirteenth Precinct; Meteirt Morgenthal, No. 25 Broome-street, by Officer McGherry; Ignatz Herbac, No. 219 Rivington-street, by Officer Spence, of the Thirteenth Precinct; Bernard Waltz, No. 313 Delancey-street, by Officer Smith, of the Thirteenth Precinct; Simon Rosmer, No. 175 Clinton-street, by Officer McGherry, of the Thirteenth Precinct; James McMahon, No. 297 Delancey-street, by Officer Reville, of the Thirteenth Precinct; Joseph Newman, No. 259 Delancey-street, by Officer Calhoun, of the Thirteenth Precinct; Frederick Houcks, No. 324 East Houston, by Officer Burnett, of the Eleventh Precinct; Michael Murray, No. 395 Munroe-street, by Officer Maher, of the Thirteenth Precinct. They were all held for trial at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $100 bail.

The Annual Sharp-Shooting Festival.

The fourth annual sharp-shooting festival of the New-York Schuetzen Batallion, under the command of Major HEMMER, was inaugurated at Jones' Wood yesterday, and was attended by a series of favorite social pastimes and festivities, in which a large number of visitors participated. The festival, being attended by fine weather, is thus far quite a success, and will be concluded today by an award of prizes to the best marksmen. In addition to the Schuetzen Batallion, the Tritonen Schuetzencorps, under command of Capt. YOUNG; Company F of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Capt. F. KELLER; Company D of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Capt. MORSBING, and the drum corps of the Ninety-Sixth Regiment, Drum-Major BEHLINGHOFF, participated in the festivities, and assisted in a parade which was early yesterday morning formed at head-quarters, Nos. 139-145 Essex-street, and passed through Essex and other streets of the east side, presenting a fine appearance and attracting general attention.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,n.	112⅞	40 N. Y. C. & H. R.	96⅝
4,500 U.S. 5-20 R.,'65,n.	112⅛	180 do.bet.call.b3.	96⅝
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s,old.	71⅝	100 do.........b4.	96⅝
16,000 Tenn.St. 6s,new.	71⅝	1800 do.	96⅜
5,000 S.Car.st. 6s,new Jan. & July	59	1000 N.Y.C. & H. Ctfs.	92
		9000 do.	91⅞
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	96⅛	2000 do..bet. call.	91⅞
5,000 do..bet. call.	96⅛	100 Lake S. & M. So.	109⅛
19,000 do.	97	200 do..bet. call.	109⅛
2,000 N. Y. St. 7s,B'ty Loan, R.	108⅜	500 Chic. & N. W. b. c.	72⅜
		200 do.	72½
1,000 Erie 4th M.	89	200 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c.	90⅝
1,000 Mich.So.S.F.bs.	102	10 Chic. & Rock I.	108
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds.	99⅛	500 do..bet. call.	107⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.	89	200 Mil. & St. Paul.	59⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. L. G.	84¾	300 do.	59⅜
1,000 Al. & Sus. 2d M.	94¾	100 do...bet. call.	59⅜
1,200 B.,N.Y. & E.1st.	93	100 do.	59⅜
2,000 P.,Ft.W. & C.2d.	99	100 do.	59⅜
9,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	87⅞	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	80⅛
10 Ninth Nat. Bank.	116	100 Mor. & Essex..b3.	93
100 Mariposa Pf.	5⅝	1800 Ohio & Miss.	44⅞
100 Spring Mt'n Coal.	71⅛	600 do.	45
100 do.	71	100 do.bet.call.b3.	45
100 West. Un. Tel.	58⅛	20 Ohio& Miss.Pf.b.c.	78
200 do...bet. call.	58⅛	100 Han. & St. Jos.	31⅛
500 Con. Coal of Md.	38⅜	100 Chic. & Alton.	121
900 do...bet. call.	38⅛	14 do.	120⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	53	200 C., C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
200 Erie	27⅛	100 do.	19⅛
400 South-side	73⅛	1000 Reading.bet. call.	111

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅛	100 Erie	27⅛
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	114⅛	200 Harlem	128⅛
4,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,n.	112⅛	200 Reading	111⅛
4,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅛	400 Lake S.& Mich.So.	109⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅛	300 do...bet. call.	109⅛
1,000 N. Car. 6s, O. B.	47	100 Union Pac....b. c.	30⅛
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	59⅛	300 do.	30⅛
		300 do.	30⅛
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss.	95⅛	300 do.	30⅛
		300 do.	30⅛
		200 Cleve. & Pitts.b.c.	118⅛
10,000 Mo. St. 6s...b. c.	96⅛	200 Chi. & N. W.	72⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.	89	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅛
90 Del.& Hud. Canal.	123⅛	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	90⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md.	38⅛	15 do.	91
100 do...bet. call.	38	100 Chi.& Rock Island.	107⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.	12	1000 do...bet. call.	107⅛
200 West. U. Tel..b. c.	58⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul.	59⅛
100 do.	58⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	80⅛
100 Amer. M. U. Ex.	52⅛	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	57⅞
100 N. Y. Cen.& H. R.	96⅛	200 Del., Lack. & W.	108
200 do...bet. call.	96⅛	100 do.	108⅛
1500 N. Y. C.& H.Ctfs.	92	400 Boston, H. & E.	2⅛
10000 do.	91⅛	200 Ohio & Miss.	44⅛

MONDAY, July 10—P. M.

Gold and Exchange were weaker today than on Saturday. Several large sums were drawn for on London by two of the prominent German-American houses, aggregating about $2,500,000, at 110⅛, less a brokerage, @110⅛ ₩ cent. net. The highest rate was 110⅛@¼, and Cable transfers 110⅛@110⅝ ₩ cent. It was not known on the Street whether the drawings were against American Bonds already placed on the other side, or in anticipation of pending negotiations. Other Bankers were ready, and rather anxious to draw, but not at the concession allowed in the instances referred to. In the Gold Room there was very little spirit shown to keep up the price, while on the other hand there was not much disposition to bear the market. The average sales were ⅛ ₩ cent. lower than on Saturday, and the same decline was observable in the Public Funds on the classes dealt in for Europe. The sales of Gold were 112⅝@112⅜; the sales of 5-20s of 1867, 112⅞@112⅝ ₩ cent.

The very cheap rates for Money and the dull look of speculation in the Railways at the Stock Exchange, constitute a puzzle to most of the Brokers. This seemingly inconsistent state of things would have been called a surprise to the Street a few Summers ago, but this season it has been coming over the market so gradually that it excited little attention until after the Brokers entered the month of July, and relief appeared no closer at hand than in June. Now, we discover a strong inclination to sell the market down on the New-York and Western Stocks, in the face of a 3@4 ₩ cent. Money supply, on the apparent demoralization of the *Bull* cliques, and the non-appearance of "the public" as buyers. Most of the business today was at lower figures than at the close of last week, and late in the afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 10.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	112⅝	112½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	112⅞
American Gold	112⅜	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96⅝	96⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	91⅛	91⅛
Reading Railroad	111⅛	111
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	107⅞
North-west Common	72⅝	72⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90⅝
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅛	59⅛
Lake Shore	109⅛	108⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	43
Toledo and Wabash	58⅛	57⅞
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	27⅛	27⅛
Union Pacific	30⅛	29⅞
Central Pacific Bonds	99⅛	99⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	89	89
Consolidated Coal	38⅛	37⅛

UNITED STATES, TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 10.

Gold receipts	$797,837 13
Gold payments	749,254 17
Gold balance	55,454,308 59
Currency receipts	1,484,920 09
Currency payments	509,314 10
Currency balance	5,000,187 23
Customs	469,000 00

The folllowing bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent, reg., '81	115	5-20 coup., '67	112⅝
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	112⅝
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 coup., '64	113⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	113⅛	6s currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	71⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Tenn. 6s, new bds	71⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	102
Va. 6s, old	66	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Ga. 6s	81	Ind. 5s	100
Ga. 7s, new bds	90⅛	Mich. 6s, '73	99⅛
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	93⅛	Mich. 6s, '78	99⅛
N. C. 6s, old	46⅛	Mich. 6s, '83	99⅛
N. C. Fund'g Act '68	32⅛	N. Y. reg. B'ty L	108
N. C. new bds	27	N. Y. coup. B'ty L	107⅛
N. C. Sp. Tax	20	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	59	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106⅛
Mo. 6s	96	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	94⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106⅛
Cal. 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106⅛
Conn. 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
R. I. 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ala. 8s	98⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101
Ala 8s, Railroad bds	92		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen, 6s, '83	91⅛	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Tol. & W. 1st St. L.D.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	89	Tol. & W. 2d	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	89	Tol. & W. Eq. bds	80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Tol. & W. Cons. Con.	88
Erie 1st Ex	100⅛	Han. & Naples 1st	88
Erie 1st Ind	92⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	94
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	96	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85⅛
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	93	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	100
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	88⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	83⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	Morris & Essex 2d	100
Long Dock bds	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Harlem 1st 7s	101⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds	103⅛
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s	92	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101⅛
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds	91⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds	91	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	92
M. C. 1st 8s, '82	119	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st	109	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	97⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st	101⅛
M.S.&N.I.S. F. 7 ₩ ct.	101⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc	93
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98⅛
Cen. Pac. bds	98	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93
Union Pac. 1st bds	88⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	94
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	82⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	108⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '75	106	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	86⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. Inc	77	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92
Chi. & N. W. S. F	100	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs	93	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds	88	Tol., P. & W., E. D	88⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99	Tol., P. & W., W. D	89
Han. & St. Jo. Con	103⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d	77⅛
Lack. & W. bds	x99⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	85⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d	97		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	135
Manhattan	155	People's	145
Merchants'	116	East River	112⅛
Mechanics'	135	Nassau	107⅛
America	145	Continental	97
City	225	St. Nicholas	125
Phenix	107	Marine	165
Tradesmen's	146	Commonwealth	95
Gallatin National	121	New-York County	180
Merchants' Exchange	99	Importers' & Traders'	175
Leather Manuf.'s	185	Park	155
State of New-York	112	Central National	104
Commerce	117	Second National	110
Ocean	92	Fourth National	111⅛
Mercantile	124	Ninth National	115
Pacific	200	Tenth National	110
Bank of the Republic	113	Gold Exchange	81
Hanover	103	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	91
Irving	126		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—JULY 10.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	100⅜	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	127¼	127½
Pennsylvania Central	61	61⅛
Reading	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	47½	48
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28¼
Northern Central	40¼	40⅝
Lehigh Navigation	38¼	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¼	90⅝

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The old Equitable Fire Office has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Relief Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Long Island Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of *seven ₩ cent.* to the Stockholders, and a Scrip Dividend of *fifty ₩ cent.* to the Policy-holders, and also 6 ₩ cent. Interest per annum on the previously outstanding Scrip.

The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *five ₩ cent.*, payable to New-York Stockholders at No. 139 Broadway.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was treated to the following somewhat unexpected notice, from the Rock Island Office. The announcement had no immediate effect upon the stock chiefly interested, but in the present uncertain state of the general speculation in the New-York and Western Roads, the enlargement of Capital in either direction is not especially welcome:

To the President of the New-York Stock Exchange:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the rules of the New-York Stock Exchange, you are hereby notified that after thirty days this Company will issue twenty thousand (20,000) shares of additional capital stock.

The proceeds of such additional shares are required to furnish additional equipment to enable this Company to operate the Chicago and South Western Railway, now nearly completed, and to extend the Washington branch of this Company's road to the town of Sigourney, Iowa—some thirty miles; and for other purposes.

Respectfully yours, &c

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

We call attention to the announcement that Messrs. JOHN MUNROE & Co., of No. 8 Wall-street, besides drawing as usual on their Paris house of MUNROE & Co., draw Sterling Exchange on Messrs. ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & Co., No. 30 Lombard-street, London.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal Trade of the week:

"The Anthracite Coal trade has continued dull since our last weekly report. It is hardly the season yet at which domestic consumers put in their Winter's fuel, and notwithstanding the frequent cautions of the coal-dealers as to the consequence of higher prices by further delay in putting in Coal now, the trade is not quickened; on the contrary, it is decidedly dull for the season. Threatened higher prices, so far, seem to have no terrors for consumers. They think, as we remarked last week, that 'the facilities for moving Coal to this city, and, indeed, to all the great markets, are extraordinarily large.' The capacity of the Reading Railroad in the movement of Coal is almost incredible. For the week ending on the 1st instant its tonnage was 187,767 tons, and for the year 2,488,089 tons, against 1,788,162 tons to corresponding date last year—showing an increase of 699,927 tons. The shipments by the Schuylkill Canal for the week were 39,126 tons, and for the season 327,965 tons, against 80,749 tons to same date last year—showing an increase of 247,216 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week reports a tonnage of 76,524 tons, and for the year 862,708 tons, against 1,956,353 tons to corresponding date last year—showing a decrease of 1,093,644 tons. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 67,108 tons, and for the year 342,941 tons, against 1,231,030 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 888,089 tons. The tonnage from Shamokin for the week was 14,092 tons, and for the year 398,200 tons, against 134,713 tons to corresponding time last year—showing an increase of 143,487 tons. The shipments by the Lehigh Navigation, and the tonnage over the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for the week was 59,360 tons, and for the season, 575,324 tons, against 702,861 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 127,436 tons. Included in the above tonnage for the week 20,316 tons were by the canal, and for the season 104,632 tons, against 200,558 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 95,956 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company reports a tonnage for the week of 28,958 tons, and for the year 154,223 tons, against 561,200 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 406,977 tons. The Delaware and Hudson Company reports a tonnage for the week of 63,487 tons, and for the year 428,841 tons, against 1,104,732 tons to same time last year—showing a decrease of 675,891 tons. Adding to these reports the production of some other sources of small supply of coal, and deducting the tonnage doubled on different roads, we find the Anthracite tonnage for the week ending with the 1st inst. amounted to 481,689 tons, and for the year to 4,574,724 tons, against 7,316,927 tons to the same date last year, being a decrease in the tonnage of Anthracite Coal of 2,742,203 tons. The production of Bituminous Coal for the week was 59,645 tons, and for the year 1,054,798 tons, against 761,104 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 293,694 tons. The total production of all kinds of Coal for the week was 541,334 tons, and for the year 5,629,522 tons, against 8,078,031 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 2,448,509 tons. Prices by the cargo rule steady, as follows: Schuylkill red ash at $5@$5 25; white ash lump, $4 25; steam-boat, $4 25; broken, $4 25@$4 50; egg and stove, $4 50; and chestnut, $3 50; Shenandoah broken, $3 25; egg and stove, $4 60@$4 75; chestnut, $4. At Richmond, vessels are in fair supply at $2 25@$2 35 to Boston, Charlestown and immediate vicinity; $2 to Newport; $2 to Providence; $1 75 to Bridgeport; $2 to New-Bedford, and $1 35@$1 40 to New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Williamsburg and Jersey City. There is a light supply of orders in the market for coal, and prices are quoted from 25c.@50c. ₩ ton lower, notwithstanding some of the papers, speaking for the trade, have weekly for three weeks past asserted that prices were then as low as they would be this year. Prices of Coal may be higher later in the season, but if they are, it will, in our opinion, be for some other reason than a want of facilities on the part of the carrying companies to carry the necessary amounts of Coal to meet the demands of the markets."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD-INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ JULY INVESTMENTS.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 22,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the country.

☞ HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

No. 30 Wall-st.,

Offer their services for funding the bonds of the State of Virginia at one-quarter of one per cent. and express charges.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest by

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

☞ RONDOUT AND OSWEGO

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Coupons payable in gold, January and July, for sale at 90, CURRENCY, and accrued interest, by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ PHILA. & READING R. R. CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS,

United Co.'s of N. J. (Camden & Amboy and New-Jersey Transportation Co.) Seven per cent. Bonds; Lehigh Valley Seven Per Cent. Bonds; Louisville and Nashville Seven Per Cent Mortgage Bonds. For sale by

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Ex.-Place.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 10, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	12	Moss, bales	207
Bees-wax, pks.	18	Resin, bbls.	2,864
Cotton, bales	2,825	Spirits Turp., bbls.	162
Cotton-seed Meal, bbls	313	Tar, bbls.	65
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	212	Butter, pks.	1,592
Cotton-seed, bags	497	Cheese, pks.	4,931
Copper, bbls.	24	Tallow, pks.	152
Dried Fruit, pks.	9	Stearine, pks.	63
Eggs, bbls.	771	Grease, pks.	217
Flour, bbls.	28,450	Cut-meats, pks.	209
Wheat, bushels	24,080	Pork, pks.	67
Corn, bushels	48,800	Lard, pks.	464
Oats, bushels	34,500	Lard, kegs	325
Flour-seed, bushels	16	Starch, boxes	1,000
Corn-meal, bags	440	Tea, half-chests	256
Hemp, bales	41	Tobacco, hhds.	671
Hops, bales	533	Tobacco, boxes and cs	1,608
Hides, No.	3,098	Whisky, bbls.	229
Hides, bdls.	11	Wool, bales	2,133
Leather, Sides	17,895		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Lebanon*, for London—24,392 bushels Corn, 21,788 bushels Wheat, 6,240 Staves, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 30 cases Wine, 300 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Australia*, for Glasgow—3,144 boxes Cheese, 55 hhds. Tallow, 1,220 bbls. Flour, 28,745 bushels Corn, 55 hhds. Tobacco, 152 bags Clover-seed, 30 boxes Bacon, 66 casks Oil, 600 bags Waste, 52 pks. Grease, 40 bbls. Lard-oil.

By the bark *Aster*, for Cork and orders—24,211 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Pallas*, for Cork and orders—33,150 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Loveid*, for Cork and orders—26,003 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Weser* for Bremen—175 hhds. Tobacco, 200 boxes Bacon, 200 tierces Lard, 600 bbls. Resin, 7 boxes Essential Oil, 123 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 65 logs Wood, 7,976 bushels Wheat, 10,153 bushels Corn, 8 bbls. Flour.

By the Bark *J. Cummings*, for Stettin—2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 896 bbls. Resin.

By the Bark *Leburna*, for Konigsburg—2,392 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the Bark *Ade Neuter*, for Sodertelge—2,145 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the Bark *Carlton*, for Cadiz—16 pkgs Agricultural Implements, 187,200 Staves.

ASHES—Have been in slack request, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand and firm at 37c.@37½c. for Prime Yellow, ₩ lb.

BRICKS—There has been a fair inquiry for desirable stock, at generally firm rates. We quote Common to Pale North River Hard, $5 50@$9 75; Croton, $12@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30 ₩ thousand.

CANDLES—Sell slowly at old figures, including Adamantine, light weight, at 13c.@15c.; Plain Sperm, 28c.@29c.; Patent Sperm, 39c., ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in request at $1 75 for Rosendale, ₩ bbl.

COAL—Has been quite moderately sought after at about previous rates, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $11; do. House do., $14; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5@$6 50 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Has been quiet since our last; Maracaibo at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 15½c.@16c., and Guayaquil at 11¾c.@12c., all gold, ₩ lb., in bond.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been firm, but quiet, on a light offering.

COFFEE—Rio has been offered sparingly at very strong prices, with a fair demand noted. Sales, since our last, 1,000 bags by the *S. Fitzgerald*, here, and 5,900 bags by the *Monarch*, at Hampton Roads, to go to Baltimore, on private terms. There have been no arrivals here during the week. The week's sales have been 9,288 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS make the stock of Rio in first hands, this evening, 103,735 bags here, and 186,390 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are quoted thus: Ordinary, 10c.@12¼c.; fair, 10¾c.@11c.; good, 11¼c.@12c.; prime, 12c.@12¼c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond, with sixty days' credit. Other kinds have been quiet, but stiffly held. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16¼c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15¼c.; Rio, 10c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15¼c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15¼c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been less confidently sought after, and quoted an ⅛c. ₩ lb. lower for early delivery, with sales reported of 4,411 bales, including 210 bales to shippers, 605 bales to spinners, 96 bales to speculators, and 3,500 bales in transit. For forward delivery, prices were quoted off ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb., with sales of 11,450 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for July, 300 bales at 20¼c.; August, 1,000 bales at 20¼c., 300 bales at 20 13-16c., 100 bales at 20¾c.; October, 100 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c.; October, November and December, 200 bales each at 19¾c.; December, 850 bales at 19¼c.; January, 200 bales at 19¼c. And today, for July, 100 bales at 20¼c., 600 bales at 20 9-16c., 300 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 100 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20¼c., 500 bales at 20¼.; August, 100 bales at 21c., 900 bales at 20¾c., 300 bales at 20 13-16c., 400 bales at 20¾c., 1,800 bales at 20¾c.; September, 200 bales at 20 13-16c., 200 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20 9-16c., 100 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 200 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c.; October, 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; November, 300 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 19¾c., together. Exchanged—200 bales July for 200 bales September, even. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July 20.58c., August 20.92c., September, 20.42c., October, 19¾c., November 19¼c., December, 19 5-16c. The receipts at this port today were 2,825 bales, including 49 bales from Washington, N. C., 167 bales from Savannah, 493 bales from Charleston, 120 bales from Norfolk, 1,839 bales from New-Orleans, and 157 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅞	16	16⅛	16¼
Good Ordinary	18¼	18⅜	18½	18¾
Low Middling	20¼	20⅜	20½	20¾
Middling	21⅛	21¼	21½	21¾
Good Middling	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22¾

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,825
Receipts last week	8,741
Receipts since the preceding week	8,317
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,049,989
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	606,820
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	60,000

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Saturday. Bales.	Monday Bales.	Thus far last week inc'ng today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year Bales.
Galveston	908	es.500	1,093	5,455	1,042
New-Orleans	973	855	4,140	6,407	2,145
Mobile	201	309	463	967	436
Savannah	290	345	358	1,038	2,564
Charleston	131	150	550	1,372	1,226
Wilmington	50	..	90	250	85
Norfolk	100	307	486	1,581	485
Baltimore	98	es.100	276	545	163
New-York	476	206	538	851	974
Boston	17	35	13	13	345
			C. Pt. 72		..
Total	3,244	2,807	8,007	16,551	9,465
This day last week	3,460	4,547	Vs. 72	16,551	....
This day last year	1,371	2,302	....	....	9,465
Total since Sept. 1, 1870					3,894,881
Same time last year					2,839,280

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have been very quiet, and values have been more or less irregular.

FEATHERS—There has been a limited inquiry noted, within the previous range of 60c.@75c for Live Geese, ₩ lb.

FISH—There has been rather more demand reported for the leading kinds of stock at steadier rates, including Dry Cod at $4@$5 50 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $15@$20; No. 2 do., $8@$10; No. 3 do., $7@$10, ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 24c.@30c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in slack request at unchanged quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been quoted rather easier in price, on a more liberal offering, and quite moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,850 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50; very inferior to very good extra State at $5 85@$6 15, chiefly at $6@$6 10; very good to fancy at $6 15@$6 65; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 10; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 80@$6 25 ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 00@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 85@ 5 55
Superfine State and Western	4 85@ 5 35
Extra State	5 85@ 6 65
Extra City, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 80@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 15@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour has been quiet and weak in price; sales have been reported since our last of 770 bbls, at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in limited demand at from $4 10@$5 65 for inferior to choice ₩ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Corn-meal continues in slack demand at $3 40@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 70
Corn meal, poor to choice	3 50@ 4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

FRUIT—The demand for all kinds has been limited on the basis of previous quotations, including Layer Raisins at $2 35@$2 40 ₩ box; Currants at 9c. ₩ lb.; Almonds, 13c.@18¼c.; Figs, 11c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 7¼c.@8c.; Brazil Nuts, 7c.; Dates, 6¼c.@7c.; Sardines, 18c.@18¼c. for quarter boxes.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite dull since our last, and with more urgency on the part of holders to place stock, prices have been quoted easier and, at the close, weak. The export demand has been limited. There has been a very slow call noted from millers. The business has been on a much reduced scale, on the modified basis of $1 47 for No. 1 Spring; $1 44@$1 45¼, chiefly at $1 44@$1 45 for No. 2 Spring, closing $1 44 bid and $1 45 asked for straight samples; $1 33@$1 44 for the poorer grades of Spring; $1 55 for White Western; $1 48@$1 50 for Prime and Amber Western (Winter) in full boat-loads; $1 52½ for White Canada, in bond; $1 50 for New Amber Virginia, and $1 40 for poor Old Mixed Maryland. The tendency at the close was generally in favor of purchasers, though the principal holders of desirable samples were unwilling to make further concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 45@$1 60, chiefly at $1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 47@$1 52, chiefly at $1 48@$1 50; No. 1 Spring at $1 47, afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 44@$1 45, afloat; Soft do., $1 33@$1 40; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber State, $1 47@$1 52½; New White Southern (nominally) at $1 65@$1 68; New Amber do. at $1 50@$1 52½; Old Mixed Maryland at $1 40; White Canada, in bond, at $1 52½ ₩ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, opening a trifle firmer, but closing in favor of buyers. The main inquiry has been for dry Mixed Western at 72¼c.@73¼c., afloat, and 72¼c., in store, the latter for a few boat-loads taken on speculative account. Yellow and White Corn has attracted less attention at easier figures; sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels, at 68c.@73¼c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 72¼c.@73¼c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, and 72¼c. in store, and 69¼c.@72c. for steamer grades; 74c. for Yellow Western and Southern; 78c.@82c. for White Western; and, nominally, 84c.@86c. for White Southern. Rye has been in limited request at from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 05@$1 12 for new State; sales 1,800 bushels damaged Western at 80c., in store; and 200 bushels new Virginia at $1. Barley-malt has been in light demand at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been moderately inquired for at about steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at 64c.@70c., as the extremes, for ordinary to choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c.@67¼c. for State; 67c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio; 68c. for White Canada, ₩ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 21,788 bushels Wheat and 24,392 bushels Corn, for London; 1,220 bbls. Flour and 28,745 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 59,153 bushels Wheat and 24,211 bushels Corn for Cork and orders; 7,976 bushels Wheat and 10,153 bushels Corn for Bremen. And from Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. Flour and 32,551 bushels Corn, for Bristol, England. The following boats passed Fultonville twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 8, 1871:

Corn—William Baron, R. Sears, Cora Belle, H. C. Kruse, Wm. J. Preston, Clara A. Willett, Wm. Munger, Robert Stockdale, Ida Miller, J. H. Selkreg, Margie, Rockaway, P. D. Walter, Mystic, Tom Reed, James Van Buren, Buffalo; J. W. Dygert, J. C. Churchill, Oswego.

Iron Ore—Geo. Sandrock, Oswego.

Salt—Dr. D. F. Bishop, Dan. Matthews, Salina.

Ashes—Morgan, Oswego.

Wheat—H. G. Graham, C. W. McNall, Frank Clark, G. R. Williams, Mary E. Sargent, Buffalo; C. J. Johnson, Oswego.

Lumber—W. H. Hollenbeck, Jim Holmes, Rail Splitter, Buffalo; Anna Van Sanford, Gen. Siegle, Wm. Hawks, J. Isabella, G. W. Reynolds, Sam & Hod, Luther Covill, Col. W. G. Robinson, Oswego; Yacht, Durock, Booneville.

Oats—Eva Carroll, Buffalo.

Coal—Major Anderson, Geneva.

Staves—P. H. Bird, Buffalo.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	June 19, 1871. Bushels.	June 26, 1871. Bushels.	July 3, 1871. Bushels.	July 10, 1871. Bushels.
Wheat	228,003	209,619	321,855	386,163
Corn	234,541	196,465	346,818	634,954
Rye	122,147	107,558	98,235	96,945
Oats	322,759	259,432	251,964	274,099
Malt	161,036	167,283	183,101	199,541
Peas	30,428	35,850	34,199	33,293

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been somewhat brisker, but prices have not varied materially. We quote bags at 14c.@14¼c.; Baggings at 16¼c.@17c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in less request at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in limited demand at from 70c.@$1 65 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet, since our last, at unaltered rates, including American at $185@$190 for Undressed, and $260@$285 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Russian, $240@$250, gold, ₩ ton; Jute, 5¼c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 11c.@11¼c., gold; Sisal, 9c.@9¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4¼c., currency, ₩ lb.

HONEY—Has been very quiet at 82c.@86c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₩ gallon.

HOPS—Have been in request and quoted steady at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 533 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair demand at $2 25@$2 35 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been salable and steady, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 25¼c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27¼c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27¼c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24¼c.@25c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22¼c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand and steady, at $1 10 for Common and $1 50 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Desirable lots of stock are not offered with freedom and are quoted firm, on a fair inquiry. We quote thus: Southern Pine, $34@$39; White Pine Box Boards, $25@$30; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $28@$32; Clear Pine, $65@$70; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $50@$55; Cherry Boards and Planks, $75@$80; Oak and Ash, $55@$60; Maple and Birch, $35@$40; Black-walnut, $105@$120; Eastern Spruce, $15@$21.

METALS—The market has been quoted stronger for the leading articles on lighter offerings of stock, with a moderate call noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 100 tons Glengarnock Pig-iron at $32, cash; 200 tons old double-headed Rails at $39 50; 800 tons No. 1 Wrought Scrap-iron, to arrive, and 250 boxes Charcoal Tin on private terms. We quote Ingot Copper at 21¾c.@22c.; New Sheathing Copper at 30c.; Old at 19c.@21c.; Bolts and Braziers at 32c., ₩ lb. No. 1 American Pig-iron at $35; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $32; American Forge, $31@$32; Scotch Pig, $30@$34; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $72@$73, ₩ ton; English Rails, $56@$57, gold; American, from the works, $70@$72; Pig-lead, $6 12½@$6 50, gold, ₩ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $5 87½@$6 25, gold, ₩ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $7@$11 ₩ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 34¾c.@35c.; Banca Tin, 39c.@40c.; English, 34¼c.@34¾c., gold, ₩ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 50@$8 50; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 62½@$9; Terne, $6 25@$8 50, gold, ₩ box; Zinc, 8¾c.@9¼c.; Regulus Antimony, 12c.@12¼c., gold, ₩ lb.; Cut Nails, $4 25@$5 75 ₩ keg. Drop Shot at 10¼c., and Buck do. at 11¼c., ₩ lb. for cash.

MOLASSES—There has been rather more inquiry for foreign, without any important change in values; a cargo of 444 hhds. St. Croix was placed on private terms. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 36c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in reduced supply and quoted firmer, on a moderately active inquiry; sales, 1,900 bbls. Strained at $3@$3 12½, closing at the latter rate; 500 bbls. low No. 2 at $3 25, and 1,250 bbls. Pale at $6@$8 75, ₩ 280 lbs.; receipts, 2,864 bbls.; exports, 1,796 bbls. Tar has been quiet, but firm. Spirits Turpentine has been held with more confidence, on the basis of 48c.@48½c.@49c., closing at 49c. for merchantable, but has been without activity; receipts, 162 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 48c.@48½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 90@$8 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 25@$3 75; Pitch, $2 75 ₩ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Has been inactive at $42@$42 50, currency, for Western; $40@$40 50, gold, for City, from East India seed, and $40 50@$41, gold, for City, in bbls., ₩ ton.

OILS—The general market has been devoid of animation, and the advantage as to prices has been, in most instances, in favor of purchasers. We quote: Crude Whale at 52c.@55c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 65c.@67c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23; Unbleached Sperm at $1 35@$1 37½; Bleached Sperm, $1 45@$1 48; Lard-oil, 75c.@80c., chiefly at 75c.@76c.; Red Oil at 52c.@60c.; Linseed-oil at 84c.@85c., in casks and bbls., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 41c.; Extra Refined Seal at 75c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 47½c.@48c.; Yellow, 55c.; White Winter, 60c.@65c.

PETROLEUM—Crude Petroleum has been in moderate demand and firm at 15c. ₩ gallon.... Shipping Crude continues in demand at 19c.@19¼c. here, and 18¼c.@18¾c. at Philadelphia, ₩ gallon.... The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 2,690 bbls.... From the Creek the advices have been of a free movement on the advanced basis of $4 97½@$5 05 for Lower, and $4 77½@$4 85 for Upper Road deliveries, various options.... Refined Oil has been in good request in the local market, with 26¼c. reported freely bid, and 26½c. generally asked for Standard White, early delivery. The increased firmness of holders tended to check operations. Sales of 2,000 bushels were reported for July delivery at 26¼c. ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia a brisk business has been reported for prompt and forward delivery at firmer rates; sales, 18,000 bbls. Standard White, for July, various deliveries within the month, at 26c.@26¼c., closing at 26¼c. bid; 2,000 bbls. do., August, at 26¼c.; 20,000 bbls. do., August and September, at 26¼c., ₩ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,360 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,300 bbls. Refined for Stettin, and 2,372 bbls. do. for Konigsberg; and 2,145 bbls. Crude for Sadertlege. And from Philadelphia, 228,112 gallons Refined for Antwerp; 217,488 gallons do. for Hamburg; 106,090¾ gallons for Lubeck, and 500 gallons do. for Mayaguez. Refined Oil in cases has been in request at 28c.@29¼c. ₩ gallon. Naphtha has been in demand and firm at 9¼c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14¼c. in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull, since our last, yet prices have been quoted about as before. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at $15@$15 12½ for new Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 50 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there was a very limited call noted for new Western, on the basis of $15, seller July, and $15 25, seller September. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request at from 6¼c.@7c. ₩ lb. Cut-meats have been quiet at 12¼c.@13¼c. for Hams; 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured; 7c.@7¼c. for Dry-salted Bellies; 8c.@8¼c. for Clear do., ₩ lb.; sales equal to 120 pks. Bacon has been in light demand at 7¼c.@7¼c. for old Long Clear; 8c. for old Short Rib; 8¼c.@8¼c. for Short Clear; 8¼c.@8¾c. for Fancy Cuts; sales, 150 pks. Lard has been in rather more request, partly for shipment, at essentially unchanged rates. Sales have been reported of 1,450 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¼c.@10¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¼c.@10¼c for Western Steam; 10¼c.@10¾c. for new do., and 10c for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. New Western Steam, seller August, on private terms. Beef has been in less demand within our former range; sales have been reported of 125 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal, at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been more active at from $18@$26 for the range of qualities, ₩ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls. Butter continues quiet, with State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 18c.@23c.; Western, raw to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c., ₩ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,592 pkgs. Cheese has been dull since our last, at from 9c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@11½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 4,931 boxes.

RICE—Has been in slack demand at $8 75@$9 37½ for Carolina, $6 87½@$7 37½ for Rangoon, and $7 25@$7 50 for Patna, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in limited supply and moderate request at firm rates, including Turks' Island at 40c.@43c., Liverpool Ground at $1 50, Liverpool Fine at $2 15@$3 25 ₩ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 37@$1 40, Burlaps at $1 35, factory-filled at $2 15@$2 25, bulk at 34c.@38c. Jobbers' store prices for the various brands of Liverpool Fine have been as follows: Ashton's Fine, $3 12@$3 25; Worthington's do., $2 15@$2 25; Higgins' do., $2 50@$2 75; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 15@$2 25, ₩ sack.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 7¼c., gold, for Crude, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quite dull at old figures; 5,000 bags Linseed were sold on private terms.

SOAP—Continues in fair demand, including Castile at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request at full rates.

SKINS—Have been very dull, since our last, including *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@41c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₩ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@58c., gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 48c.@50c.; Cape, 36c.@37c.; Madras, each, 38c.@40c.; Patna, each, 42c.@45c., currency.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been quite active, particularly for the better grades of Refining stock, prices of which have been quoted very firm, on much lighter offerings. The reported sales since our last have been 2,118 hhds. (part before arrival) at 9c.@9¼c. for (1,025 hhds.) Common Refining Cuba, on private terms for barely good do., previous to arrival; 9¼c. for (equal to about 175 hhds.) Martinique; 9¾c.@10¼c., chiefly at 10¼c.@10¼c., for Grocery grades Cuba; 10¼c. for Grocery Porto Rico; and 11¼c.@12¼c. for Demerara; also, 1,100 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@10¼c.; and 89 hhds. Melado at 7¼c. ₩ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba firm, 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9¾c.; and Grocery from 10c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in lively request at 11c.@13¼c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow continues in moderate demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 97,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¼c.@9¼c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9¼c.@9¼c.; also, 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 10¼c.@13¼c., chiefly at 13c.@13¼c., ₩ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been limited at about previous quotations, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 60c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, 90c.@$1 20; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 62c.@80; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 34c.@37c.; good to fine Twankay, 38c.@40c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 45c.@48c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 60c.@70c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 10; common to fair Oolong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@86c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 30; common to fair Souchong, 47c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 85c.@$1 10 ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand and steady, with sales reported of 225 bbls. at 94¼c.@94¾c., mainly at 94¼c., for iron-bound pks., ₩ gallon. Receipts 229 bbls.

WOOL—There has been rather more movement in this line, with much firmness and buoyancy noted in prices, on a very moderate offering of stock.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Saxony Fleece	59c.@72c.
Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino	56c.@60c.
Half-blood Fleece	57c.@60c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	55c.@58c.
Common Fleece	52c.@55c.
Combing Fleece	60c.@63c.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Selected Saxony Fleece	70c.@75c.
Saxony Fleece	62c.@65c.
Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino	60c.@62c.
Half-blood Fleece	60c.@62c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	57c.@60c.
Common Fleece	55c.@58c.
Combing Fleece	62c.@65c.

Iowa, Vermont and Illinois.

Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino	52c.@57c.
Half-blood Fleece	52c.@57c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	50c.@55c.
Combing Fleece	58c.@62c.

Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Washed Fleece	57c.@60c.
Unwashed Fleece	46c.@50c.
Unwashed Combing	50c.@53c.
Canada Fleece	63c.@65c.

Tub-washed Wool.

Choice	68c.@70c.
Fair	65c.@68c.
Inferior and Burry	50c.@65c.

Pulled Wool.

New-York City extra Pulled	53c.@55c.
New-York City super Pulled	53c.@55c.
New-York City No. 1 Pulled	37c.@40c.
Lambs' Wool	50c.@53c.
Western super and extra	50c.@53c.
Country extra Pulled	55c.@58c.
Country super Pulled	55c.@58c.
Country No. 1 Pulled	40c.@42c.

California.

Spring Clip, fine	40c.@45c.
Spring Clip, medium	40c.@45c.
Spring Clip, low grades and burry	36c.@40c.
Fall Clip, A 1	30c.@35c.
Fall Clip, low grades and burry	28c.@30c.
Extra Pulled	47c.@50c.
Super Pulled	47c.@50c.
Low Pulled	38c.@42c.

Texas.

Fine	40c.@45c.
Medium	40c.@45c.
Low	37c.@40c.
Inferior	36c.@38c.
Very Burry	33c.@36c.

And for Foreign Wools.

Cape of Good Hope	40c.@42c.
Mestiza Pulled, X and XX	70c.@75c.
Mestiza Pulled, low grades	65c.@70c.
Buenos Ayres Merino	33c.@37c.
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	31c.@35c.

FREIGHTS—The market has been dull and weak since our last. In the line of berth freights the offerings of produce have been limited, though with some increase in the available supply of room, the advantage as to rates has been in favor of shippers. The Grain movement has been on a restricted scale. There has been very little doing in the way of Provision, Cotton or general cargo. There has been a less active chartering business reported with less firmness as to rates. The demand for Petroleum vessels has been less urgent. For Grain vessels there has not been much inquiry. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 145 bales Cotton, by steam, ¼d. ₩ lb; 1,900 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 5,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8d.; 7,800 bushels Corn, by do., at 7¼d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s.; 50 hhds. Tallow and, reported, 1,000 tcs. Lard on private terms. For London, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7¼d., 7,800 bushels Corn, by do., at 6¼d. ₩ bushel, and 350 bbls. Lard-oil, reported on private terms. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Wheat or Corn, option of shipper, by steam, at 8¼d. ₩ standard bushel. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an American brig of 202 tons register, with 1,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 quarters Corn, on private terms. For a Continental port, a bark, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, rumored, without reliable particulars; also, a Dutch brig of 180 tons register, (now here,) with about 1,900 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, at equal to 4s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs. For Hamburg, a N. G. bark of 553 tons register, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 10¼d. ₩ bbl. For a Baltic port, a Danish bark, of 396 tons register, (now here,) with about 3,500 bbls. Resin from Wilmington, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, of 280 tons register, with 6,500 cases Petroleum, 750 bbls. Resin, and 500 boxes Logwood, privileges extending to the west coast of Italy, but excluding Spanish ports, on private terms. For Trieste, an American bark, of 455 tons register, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For Rio Janeiro, a N. G. bark, of 306 tons register, (now here,) with about 3,100 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, at $1, gold, ₩ bbl. and 5 ₩ cent. primage. For an Eastern port, an American brig, of 378 tons register, with coal, on private terms. There has been very little doing in the line of Phosphate charters at this port for some time past. The Charleston *Courier*, of July 7, says of the business on Bull River: "There are now ten vessels loading in this river with Phosphates. Three from Oak Point Mines; two from Cosaw Mining Company; one from Williman's Island Mining Company; one with a carrying capacity of 1,700 tons. The River Marine Manufacturing and Mining Company have their works on the lands of the Oak Point Mines Company, and are now adding extensive sheds and wharves, which, with the large establishment of the Oak Point Mines Company, the works of the Williman's Island Company a little above, and a fine wharf of the Pacific Guano Company, give that section an air of thrift and prosperity not unlike the manufacturing districts of the North. A health officer, a Custom-house official, and several pilots are stationed there. The name of the new settlement is Jennings, which is full of life and bustle. The following is a list of the vessels in the river and their tonnage: Ship Canada, 1,700 tons; bark Lucy A. Nickels, 800 tons; bark Raleigh, 800 tons; bark Nettie Merryman, 950 tons; bark St. Peter, 800 tons; bark Stella Maris, 950 tons; brig Speed, 450 tons. At Quarantine—Bark Canton, 800 tons; bark Sarah Hobart, 800 tons; barkentine, (name unknown,) 500 tons, making a total of 8,750 tons."

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 10, 1871.

Trade, yesterday, at Weehawken Yards was very slow. The horned Cattle on sale were from common to fair, prices from 9c@12¼c. ₩ lb., weights from 6 cwt.@8 cwt., on 56 lbs.@57¼ lbs. to the cwt., net. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in horned Cattle was firmer than on the day before; quality ranged from common to good, prices from 10c.@13c. ₩ lb., weights from 6 cwt.@8¼ cwt., on 57 lbs.@58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows continue dull and poor in quality, prices from $45@$80 ₩ head. Veals are steady from 8¼c.@11c. ₩ lb. Sheep are in less demand than heretofore, prices from 5c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Lambs are firm from 8¼c.@9c. ₩ lb. Hogs are steady at our last quotations, sales this forenoon on private terms.

SALES TODAY.

T. GILLES sold for self 66 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 12c. ₩ lb.; weight 13 cwt., 80 lbs., 57 lbs. allowed. SEALY & HEALY sold for selves 73 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@12¼c. ₩ lb. W. FITCH sold 210 Steers, Illinois, a medium lot with a nice top, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ABBEY & CO. 104 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt., scant. T. WHEELER sold for W. POOR, 145 Steers, Illinois, ordinary Cattle, from 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.; weight, 6¼ cwt. Also, for I. & D. WAIXELL, 90 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 12¼c. ₩ lb.; weight, 7¼ cwt.@7¼ cwt. C. S. CLOVER sold for self 66 Steers, Illinois nice Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.; weight, 7¼ cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves 81 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.; weight, 7¼ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for self 100 Steers, Kentucky nice Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.; weight, 8¼ cwt. Also, 46 Steers, Ohios, fair Cattle, from 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.; weight, 7¼ cwt. And again, 48 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11¼c. ₩ P.; weight, 7 cwt. G. W. MARTIN sold for self 20 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, from 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.; weight, 7¼ cwt. P. McCAFFERTY sold for self and company, 223 Steers, mixed Illinois and Texans, from 10¼c.@12c. ₩ lb. for the top, and at 9¼c. ₩ lb. for the tailend. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 133 Steers, Illinois from common to fair, from 11c.@12c. ₩ lb.; weight, 6 cwt. Also, 15 Steers, Ohios, nice Cattle, at 13c. ₩ lb.; weight, 7¼ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP YARD.

S. McGRAW sold 107 Veals for $1,405 01, 265 Lambs for $1,445 65, 266 Sheep for $1,806 65, 5 Cows for $312 51. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 301 Sheep, weight 26,310 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 23 Sheep, weight 2,000 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 13 Lambs, weight 805 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 344 Sheep, weight 28,880 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 89 Sheep, weight 7,270 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 144 Lambs, weight 6,810 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 217 Lambs, weight 18,040 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb. J. KIRBY sold 12 Veals, weight 2,420 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 12 Veals, weight 2,600 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 12 Veals, weight 2,380 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 13 Veals, weight 2,860 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 73 Sheep, weight 6,375 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 28 Lambs, weight 1,310 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 51 Sheep, weight 4,305 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 161 Sheep, weight 13,340 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 129 Sheep, weight 11,000 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 105 Sheep, weight 8,370 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross receipts at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending July 10, 1871, 1,777 head of horned Cattle, Western stock, 2 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 536 Veals, 83 Sheep, local stock, arrived in 109 cars.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards, for week ending July 8, 1871, 3,846 head of horned Cattle, 10,675 Hogs, 7,901 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 451 head of horned Cattle, 10,629 Hogs, 4,313 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending July 10, 1871, 11,954 Sheep, 328 Veals, 17 Cows. Fresh arrivals at above yards for today, 4,724 Sheep, 118 Veals.

Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN'S Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street: 2,560 Sheep and Lambs, range of prices for Sheep, 5c.@6¼c. ₩ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.; 13 Beeves from 9c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.; 28 Cows and Calves sold together, from $45@$60@$80 ₩ head; 250 Veals, from 8¼c.@9¼c.@11c. ₩ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 10.—FLOUR nominal. WHEAT quiet; closed at a decline of ¼c.; No. 2 Spring at $1 20¼@$1 21, cash; in the afternoon dull at $1 19¾, seller July. CORN quiet; declined ¼c.@¼c.; No. 2 nominal; closed at 52c.@52¼c.; in the afternoon dull at 52c. OATS firm; No. 2 at $1 46. RYE steady and firm; No. 2 at 67c.@68c. BARLEY nominal; No. 2 Spring, 78c. HIGHWINES steady at 91c. PROVISIONS quiet and stronger. Mess PORK, $14 62½@$14 75. LARD, 10¼c. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c. Live HOGS active, $4@$4 60. CATTLE quiet; declined 20c.@25c.; sales at $3 30@$5 90. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 224,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 160,000 bushels Wheat, 350,000 bushels Corn, and 64,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS active; declined ¼c.; Corn to Buffalo, 5c.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—COTTON quiet at 20c. FLOUR—In good order demand; Superfine Winter, $4 40; Extra do., $4 75@$5; Double Extra do., $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@5c. on sample lots; No. 3 at $1 10@$1 11; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 18@$1 20; No. 2 White, $1 25. CORN—An advance in railroad rates checked the demand for bulk lots; Sacked steady at 61c.; Mixed, in elevator, 52c.@54c.; No. 2 White, 57c.; Yellow, sacked, 61c.@62c.; White, 65c.@68c. OATS firm; bulk Mixed, on track, 52c.@53¼c.; sacked, 61c.@63c. RYE lower; sales at 70c.@72¼c. PORK quiet at $15 50@$16; latter on orders. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. LARD unchanged; City Refined, 10¼c. Live HOGS unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 head Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 21c.@21¼c.; do. Orleans, 21¼c. FLOUR dull; Extra Family, $6@$6 25 for State; and $6 62½@$8 for Iowa and Minnesota; and $6 75@$7 50 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT dull; Old Western Red, $1 45@$1 49. CORN steady; Yellow, 74c.@75c.; Mixed Western, 73c.@73¼c. OATS—Steady inquiry; Mixed, 63c.; White, 65c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 13¼c.@14¼c.; Laguayra, 14¼c., gold. SUGAR firm; Cuba Refining, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Grocery grades, 10c.@10¼c. MOLASSES dull. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 18¼c.; Refined, 25¼c. WHISKY—Advancing tendency; Western, iron-bound, 95c. BEEF CATTLE dull this week and unsettled; sales, 3,000 head at 7¼c.@8¼c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6¼c.@7¼c. for fair to good; 4¼c.@6c. ₩ lb. for Common. SHEEP rather dull; sales, 11,000 head at 4¼c.@6c. ₩ lb. HOGS dull; sales, 2,300 head at $6 50@$6 75.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—In STORE—Wheat, 290,000 bushels; Corn, 1,136,000 bushels; Oats, 54,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels; Rye, 2,700 bushels; Malt, 10,000 bushels; Peas, 300 bushels. RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 378,000 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Asking 11¼c. for Wheat, 10¼c. for Corn, to New-York. Rail SHIPMENTS—Corn, 45,000 bushels. FLOUR steady; sales, 450 bbls. WHEAT quiet; sales, 30,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth and Green Bay Club, 10,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 35. CORN dull; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Western and 48,000 bushels No. 2 and Ohio, all at 62c.; 39,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 62¼c., part to arrive. OATS dull; car lots selling at 58c. Other GRAIN neglected. PORK easy at $15. LARD dull at 10c.@10¼c. HIGHWINES nominally $1.

OSWEGO, July 10.—FLOUR steady, with a good demand; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40. CORN dull; sales, 4,800 bushels at 65c. OATS—None in market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for Bolted; $1 40 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middling, $28@$30, ₩ cwt. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—21,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 3,091,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—30,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 2,109,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—COTTON steady, with a moderate demand; Middling at 20¼c. FLOUR steady, with moderate demand; Family at $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; New Red, $1 20@$1 25; Old No. 1 Red Winter, $1 35. CORN dull and drooping at 56c.@57c. RYE steady; New, 90c.@95c. OATS steady; Mixed at 42c.@55c. BARLEY dull and market unsettled; sales of New Spring at 60c.@70c.; New Fall held at 88c.@90c. PROVISIONS quiet and weak; easier to buy; demand only for BACON and MEATS; sales light. PORK held at $15 25. LARD, 10¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders sold at 7¼c.; Sides held held at 8¼c.@9c. WHISKY steady, with moderate demand; sales at 91c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 10.—FLOUR steady with moderate demand. WHEAT in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 35; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 37½; No. 1 Red, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 30@$1 35; No. 3 do., $1 25; No. 1, $1 42; Illinois, $1 35; No. 2 at $1 32. CORN quiet and unchanged; high Mixed, 57¼c.@57¼c.; Yellow at 58c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 1 at 57c.; No. 2 at 52¼c.; Michigan, 55c. FREIGHTS firmer; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5¼c.@6c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 133 bales; gross, 280 bales; exports, coastwise, 130 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 1,034 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet, but firm; Amber, $1 57@$1 65; good to prime Red, $1 40@$1 55. CORN dull and lower; White Southern, 76c.@78c.; Yellow do., 74c.@75c.; Mixed Western, 71c.@73c. OATS dull; Southern new, 55c.@58c. Mess PORK quiet at $16. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17c.@17¼c. LARD steady at 11c.@11¼c. WHISKY quiet but firm at 94¼c.@95c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—The market for WHEAT favors buyers; there is considerable offering; sales of one car Diehl at $1 75. RYE dull and nominal. CORN firm, with a steady demand; sales 4,100 bushels Western Mixed at 72¼c.@73c., in lots; 500 bushels do. do. at 75c., delivered; 1,200 bushels do. do., afloat, at 73¼c. OATS steady; sales 3,000 bushels Ohio at 66¼c.; 1,600 bushels Chicago at 65¼c.; one car Toledo at 68c.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—TOBACCO active and firmer, but not quotably higher; sales, 87 hhds. COTTON quiet but firm; Middling at 20¼c. FLOUR in fair demand and a shade firmer. WHEAT steady; choice new at $1 30. CORN in fair demand; Shelled, 70c. Mess PORK at $16. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Clear Sides, 9¼c. HAMS—Sugar Cured, 17¼c., packed. LARD held at 10¼c.@11¼c. WHISKY firm at 91c.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 10.—COTTON in light demand and holders firm at 20¼c.; receipts, 300 bales; shipments, 505 bales. FLOUR dull and drooping at $5 75@$6 50. CORN dull and drooping; White shelled, 72c. OATS scarce and firm in store at 66c. LARD dull; prices nominal. PORK—Demand light; holders firm at $16 50. BACON in fair demand, but at lower rates; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¼c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—FLOUR dull and a shade lower. WHEAT—Demand good at full prices; Old No. 1 Red Winter, $1 37; New, $1 34. CORN advanced 1c.; High Mixed, 63c. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 58c. Crude PETROLEUM firm at $5 65; Refined held at $24.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 10.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 44c. RESIN firm at $2 50 for strained. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $3 20 for Yellow Dip, and $4 25 for Virgin. TAR firm at $3.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.—COTTON steady; fair demand; Middling, 20¼c.@20¼c.; net receipts, 855 bales; gross, 946 bales; exports coastwise, 4,670 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 57,084 bales.

NORFOLK, July 10.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 19¼c.@19¼c.; net receipts, 307 bales; exports, coastwise, 372 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—COTTON in fair demand; prices advanced; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 345 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,641 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 5,655 bales.

BOSTON, July 10.—COTTON steady; Middling, 21¼c.@21¼c.; net receipts, 35 bales; gross, 2,820 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

MOBILE, July 10.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 309 bales; exports, coastwise, 128 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 9,041 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 10—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 150 bales; exports, coastwise, 297 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,820 bales.

GALVESTON, July 10.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 16¼c.; net receipts, 420 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 25,558 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 10.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c.; stock, 934 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 10—1½ P. M.—Consols, 93¼@93¼ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92¼; 1865, old, 91¾; 1867, 90¼; 10-40s, 90¼.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼@93¾ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92¼; 1865, old, 91¾; 1867, 90¼; 10-40s, 90¼.

PARIS, July 10.—Rentes are quoted at 56f. 55c., and closed at 56f. 57c.

FRANKFORT, July 8—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—3 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market continues strong. The sales of the day are now estimated at 25,000 bales, including 12,000 for export and speculation.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 25,000 bales, including 12,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 25s. 3d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

Evening.—Common RESIN, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Spirit TURPENTINE, 42s. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, July 9.—SUGAR slow of sale, but prices unaltered, closing quiet but steady, the advance in New-York having counterbalanced the decline in London. Market favors sellers. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 23,000 boxes, including 10,000 to the United States, and 1,700 hhds., including 1,400 to the United States. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 412,000 boxes and 7,500 hhds. Nos. 10 to 12 quoted at 11c.@11¼c.; Nos. 15 to 20 at 12¼c.@14c. FREIGHTS—There is a surplus of tonnage for all ports, and the market closes dull. BACON—The market is supplied, at 13c.@14c. LARD steady. HAMS steady. COAL-OIL quiet at 4¼c.@4¼c. EXCHANGE—On London, 12¼@13¼ premium; on New-York, short sight, 2¼ premium.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
EFFIE, or THE PLUM TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN ANGEL, and THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Davidge, Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTING, "THE PRODIGAL SON."

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Fifty copies, one year	50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Legitimist Party, or the supporters of the Comte DE CHAMBORD, is believed in Paris to have been dissolved, a majority of those composing it, in and out of the Assembly, going over to the Republican Party. The elections for the Councils General will be held on the 23d of August. The sessions of the Courts-martial will begin on the 15th inst. Sixteen thousand of the Communist prisoners have been released by order of the Government, but sixteen thousand others will be tried in squads....Mr. GLADSTONE stated last night that the negotiations for the reduction of postage between Great Britain and the United States had been delayed in consequence of the non-arrival of Minister SCHENCK. They would now proceed without delay.....Deputations from the bankers of Germany, Austria and Holland are about to examine the line of the St. Gothard Railway....President THIERS has invited the Pope to take up his residence in France. He makes an humble apology for the inability of France to interfere in behalf of the temporal power, but declares his conviction that Italian unity is impossible....Cardinal PATRIZI, the Vicar-General of Rome, has prohibited members of the Church in the Roman States from reading non-clerical newspapers.

GENERAL.

The celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of Amherst College began on Sunday in Amherst, and will continue until Thursday, when the Commencement exercises begin.

Secretary BELKNAP is at his home in Keokuk, Iowa. He will make a tour of inspection of the frontier forts as far as Sioux City, before returning to Washington.

A singular hoax was practiced upon the Australians recently, which represented that a piratical expedition was fitting out in San Francisco to make a descent on the Colonies. Much excitement, expense and preparation for defense was the consequence, when it was discovered that the report had originated with two boys.

A rumor prevailed in Washington yesterday that Mr. RICHARD H. DANA is to be offered the office of Arbitrator of the United States at Geneva under the Treaty of Washington.

A Washington telegram says the reported withdrawal of the new loan from the market is credited there, as it is believed a proposition is under consideration for the absorption of the whole $600,000,000 of five-twenties of 1862.

TAD LINCOLN, son of the late President LINCOLN, is seriously ill of dropsy in Chicago. His recovery is regarded as very doubtful.

The Civil Service Commission contemplate adjourning this week until Fall, in order that they may in the meantime give full consideration to the business with which they are intrusted.

The Virginia State Treasurer has decided to permit foreign bondholders to fund fractional parts of their bonds, in order to facilitate exchange. The amount of the State debt funded to date is nearly $1,000,000.

Col. GARDNER BANKS, a brother of Gen. BANKS, died in Waltham, Mass., on Sunday.

The storm in Ohio on Sunday was more destructive than at first reported. Besides those killed in Dayton by the falling of the Lutheran Church, two boys were killed at the Washington-street Bridge and another was badly injured. Other casualties are also reported.

The Uncnoonuc Paper Mill at Goffstown Centre, N. H., owned by P. C. CHENEY & Co., of Concord, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss, about $40,000; insured for $2,500 each in the Andes, of Cincinnati; Pacific, of California; Putnam, of Hartford; Charter Oak, of Hartford; Narragansett, of Providence; and Merchants, of Providence, and in the Security of New-York for $4,500; Bay State, of Worcester, $2,000; First National, of Worcester, $2,000.

The Southern Claims Convention have completed their appointments of persons to take testimony in the South.

Roman Catholic Terrorism.

The City authorities find their masters too much for them. They dare not disobey the commands of the Irish Catholics. So it is now officially announced that the Orange procession is prohibited. In other words, it is settled as a rule that whenever the Catholics object to a procession, that procession shall not be allowed to appear. "It is given out," says Superintendent KELSO in his circular, "that armed preparations for defense have been made by the members of the parading lodges." Now what has been given out is that armed preparations for *attack* have been made. The poor Orangemen were in the position of the lamb in the fable of the *Wolf and the Lamb*—and Mr. KELSO attributes to them the design of the wolf. Mr. KELSO condemns street processions generally. Surely it is rather late in the day to do that. Why was not his circular issued on St. Patrick's Day? Why is it that Irish Catholic processions are never interfered with?

The reason has always been plain, and it is now plainer than ever. The City authorities are afraid of their own supporters. They now officially proclaim that the City is absolutely in the hands of the Irish Catholics. They cannot even undertake to preserve the public peace when the Papists threaten to break it. It is for this that we are taxed more heavily than at any period of our history—it is for this sort of Government that we are made to expend over $50,000,000 a year. Two out of four of our City rulers are bigoted Roman Catholics, the men who prop up the City Government are Roman Catholics, and now it is decided that Protestants have only such rights as Catholics choose to accord to them. We suppose this will be submitted to, like every other abuse. We live in easy-going times. But the day will come when a great and free community will not always lie down meekly, to be ridden over by the men who burn down orphan asylums, and whose influence is fatal to every phase of civil or religious liberty.

The position taken up by the Catholics in relation to the Orange procession had, in truth, alarmed and disgusted even their warmest friends. The *Herald*, in an article which was very creditable to it, denounced the intolerance of a class toward which it is generally very lenient, and warned the City authorities that they will soon lose their power in this City if the threatened interference with the Orangemen were allowed to take place. It admitted that last year the Protestants were attacked by "ruffians" who were "employed by the City Government on the new boulevards and other streets. The priesthood also saw the dangers of the threatened massacre, and urged their congregations not to interfere with the Orange procession. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY exhorted his flock to "make no counter demonstration of any kind." He referred with bitterness to the Orangemen, and spoke of their procession as intended to be a "trap" for the Catholics. This theory is both unjust and absurd. The Irish Protestants did not study the Catholics in their annual holiday one way or the other—all they wanted was to be let alone. Their procession would have excited comparatively little interest or attention if the Catholics had not taken up so outrageous an attitude in regard to it. That was the secret of all this excitement. What occasioned the disturbance was the fact that Catholics came out and said "Protestants as a body shall not venture to show their heads in our streets. We cannot absolutely interdict the Protestant religion, but whenever a party of Protestants march in procession, we will break their heads." This tone is all the more intolerable, considering the coolness with which the Catholics seize the City whenever they want it for their own purposes. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY spoke of the Orangemen "violating the law." But their procession would have been no more a violation of the law than the procession which takes place on St. Patrick's Day, or on the numerous other days in the year when Catholics turn out with bands of music and flags.

It is, however, all settled now. We are officially informed that we live under the rule of priests and rowdies. Protestants may be allowed to walk the streets in twos or threes, but never let them dare to form in procession. If they do, the Catholics will either come down upon them and "cut them to pieces," or set the City authorities to disperse them. Gradually the "Ring" are disclosing to the people the real nature of their rule. We hope the Presbyterians, and Mr. HENRY FIELD, and the public generally, like our governors, and the "institutions" they are setting up in our midst.

Today's Republican Primary Elections.

The elections for officers of the several Republican Associations, which take place today, are of public interest for several reasons. In the first place they are to give us for the first time in several years, Republican organizations which represent the party and not Tammany Hall. The officers will be elected by real Republicans, not by Democrats or dummies. The voters will be men whose names are found in the census and on the voting lists at State elections—not fictitious persons. We believe the officers they will choose will be men of character and standing. The elections have been necessarily fixed for the day time, because authentic evidence had been obtained that Tammany or Tammany Republicans, relying upon the co-operation of the Police, were intending to create a disturbance, and if they could not prevent an election would endeavor to throw discredit on the whole movement for reorganization. We are not sure that this intention is fully abandoned, but such persons usually choose the hours of darkness. It should be borne in mind that no one who is not an enrolled member of the Association has any right in the room. The Police have no right there, except to quell an actual disturbance. All persons not members of the Association are as much trespassers as if they should force themselves into the private parler of any one of our readers.

The elections, too, will be open, and free from the possibility of fraud. The lists of voters have been for days publicly exposed, and in many cases printed. All possibility of false personation is prevented, by the simple expedient of a comparison of the handwriting of the voter with that of the person in whose name he claims a right to vote. The election has, moreover, an interest as the first attempt in this State to give the minority a representation by applying the system of cumulative voting. Every voter has a single vote each for President, First and second Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and Doorkeeper. But in every District, two inspectors of election are to be chosen, and each member may cast his two votes as he chooses, either for two separate persons or may concentrate his two votes upon one person. The delegates to the Central Committee vary from three to twelve in number, according to the Republican vote of the district. Each voter may cast one vote each for as many persons as there are delegates to be elected, or he may concentrate all his votes upon one person or may divide them in such proportion as he chooses among any number of persons. We confess that we regard the introduction of cumulative voting in a primary election in the City of New-York as a bold experiment. Its original adoption was partly out of deference to Mr. GREELEY'S often expressed views in favor of some system of minority representation. But Mr. GREELEY'S subjection to the Tammany Republicans has so far tied his tongue that he has not dared to say a word in favor of this attempt to put in practical operation his theoretical views. We presume, too, that the cumulative system was adopted partly in order to answer the allegation that the movement for reorganization was in the interest of any man or set of men, other than the whole Republican Party. It gives even a very small minority a chance to be represented, and we shall look with considerable interest for the result.

The Rights and Duties of Trades-Unions.

It is difficult for any one who has never made a study of trades-unions as they exist under other Governments, to understand the extreme confusion of mind which prevails with reference to them among the capitalist class in older nations. Here, their nature is fairly grasped by the most ordinary observer, since the principle of voluntary association is already applied to so many and so varied purposes, that nearly every one has had some experience in connection with it. It is true that trades' societies in the United States are gradually assuming a character which they did not at first have, and that, with their extension, the organization and intent of the individual societies have been very materially altered. But their original right to exist has never been called in question.

In England, on the contrary, the system has grown up outside of the law, and outside of the range of popular recognition. So strong have the trades-unions been felt to be, so deeply rooted in the affections of the working classes, and so intimately interwoven with their interests, that to acknowledge their existence at all by legislation has been equivalent to opening up the whole question of a change in the relations of the Government toward laboring men. That question English society has never been, until very recently, even approximately ready to meet. Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government has gone further in that direction than any of its predecessors; but his Government, strong as it is, in purely partisan following, found itself defeated on one of the minor elements of its own bill intended to give legislative recognition to the trades-unions. But, strikingly different as are the circumstances surrounding trade-unionism in England and in the United States, this defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE'S was met in endeavoring to do precisely what, sooner or later, every State in this Union must do, and that is, to define the limits within which the trade societies can operate in bringing employers to terms. In England, from dread of touching a question which it was felt would expand indefinitely, the instant it received any attention, and in this country, partly from carelessness and partly from a desire to win the votes of the laborers, evils of the same kind have arisen. The trades-unions have been allowed to employ, for the coercion of employers, means which directly violated the common rights of the community. There has been nowhere more insolent and intolerable persecution of working men than by working men themselves. There has been nowhere so debased and debasing a contradiction of the right of men to their own labor, and to the disposal of it in any market, and at any terms that they could and would accept, as by the men whose only chance of prosperity or of existence depended on the stern vindication of that right.

In this country, the first authoritative attempt to check the existing abuses of labor by the enforcement of the common rights under the law, was made by the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to which we recently adverted. In England, the Government introduced a bill giving trades-unions the right to hold property and require security of the persons intrusted with its management. It also provided for punishing the use of violence in coercing employers or workmen to attain the ends of the union. The bill was divided and the latter portion passed the Commons as a separate bill. The bill attached the penalty of imprisonment to the use of violence, threats or molestation, for the purpose of (1) coercing a master into dismissing a workman, or a workman to leaving his master; (2) in coercing a master into not offering, or a workman into refusing work; (3) in coercing a master or workman to belong to or not to belong to a trade-union; (4) in coercing any one to pay a fine imposed by a trade-union; (5) in coercing any master as to his mode of carrying on his business, or as to the number or description of persons employed by him. Among the methods of "molestation" which, when employed for the purposes of coercion above enumerated, became a punishable offense, was included "picketing," or watching the lodging of a laborer in companies of two or more. This was the point amended by the Lords, who made the act an offense if committed by one person alone. The Government would not accept the amendment; but the House, by a combination from both sides, overruled the Government. Thus, for the present, the bill stands. It is to be hoped that the bill will pass. The provision insisted on by the Lords, is certainly straining a point, but even with that element of error in it, it is to be desired that the effort should fairly be made in England, while acknowledging the legitimate purposes of trades-unions, to put a curb on their violations of the commonest and most valued rights.

The Decoy-Ducks of the Ring.

Among the favorite expedients resorted to by our Municipal thieves to keep their heads above water and prevent themselves from being engulfed in the waves of popular indignation, is that of procuring a semi-indorsement of their characters from some citizen of admitted respectability and good standing in the community. Thus, on the eve of the election, last Fall, when they found the public were getting uneasy about the uncontradicted charges of gross fraud and mismanagement in the financial department of the City Government, instead of publishing the Auditor's report, as the law required them to do, and showing the people how the money had been spent, as they would have done if the charges had not been true, they looked around to find some reputable citizen who would consent to give his word as a voucher to the public, that everything was right. Accordingly, WM. B. ASTOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, GEO. K. SISTARE, and others, were induced to come forward, and, after walking through the Controller's office, and glancing at the penmanship of the clerks and book-keepers employed therein, signed a certificate that the finances of the City were properly managed and in good condition. This expedient answered their purpose for the time being, but it was a risky experiment, and, in view of the facts that have come to light since that whitewashing certificate was penned, there is not much likelihood of its ever being repeated. It is pretty certain that the same men will not be caught in the trap a second time. The trick answered very well for the extraordinary emergency in which our rulers found themselves at the time, but the "Ring" are in need of constant, every-day whitewashers, who will vouch for their respectability in the highways and byways and proclaim their honesty from the housetops. Such men are not to be had for nothing; they don't do that kind of work gratuitously; it therefore becomes necessary for the "Ring" to take a few respectable men into a sort of partnership in the firm, in order to give it character. This plan had succeeded admirably in one notable instance, where, by the simple ruse of buying up the agent of the "Citizen's Association," they had captured the whole of that concern, and silenced its batteries. In the distribution of appointments to the various City departments, under the new charter, they selected two or three respectable citizens for minor places, and, among the rest, assigned Ex-Judge HENRY HILTON to the Park Commission. During the first year of his service the public heard very little about Judge HILTON. If he attended the meetings of the Commission at all, he took no very active part in them, and was regarded as more ornamental than useful. But it now appears that he was all the while undergoing tutelage, and was destined in due time to become an active and expert trumpeter of the virtues of the "Ring." A man who would consent to assume such a task deserved promotion—and he got it. He was made President of the Viaduct Railway Company—a position in which he will have an opportunity to display all his natural and acquired talents as a trumpeter, before that plundering job is finished. As the Viaduct Railroad is simply a colossal scheme to take millions out of the City treasury and put it into the pockets of the Ring, it is natural that the President of the road should commence his official duties by blowing lustily on the Ring trumpet. His first business is to make it appear that TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and their confederates, who are ultimately to control the job and manipulate the funds, are, after all, respectable and honorable men—in other words, that the "Devil is not so black as he is painted." Taking this old saw for a text, we understand that Judge HILTON has constituted himself an "itinerant," and goes round preaching the virtue and incorruptibility of the Tammany "Ring" whenever he can gain admittance into a respectable family. He has already succeeded in making a disciple of the editor of the *Evangelist*, and we shall doubtless be called upon, shortly, to record some of his further conversions.

A Medical Absurdity.

The orthodox branch of the medical profession has always striven manfully for a monopoly of the business of healing. Other schools have been zealously decried and denounced. When innovators have reached the dignity of rivals, they have been as sedulously ignored. Tolerance of the unbeliever has been treated as an unpardonable sin. In this City today there are eminent allopathic physicians and surgeons, outlawed for the crime of consulting with homœopathic practitioners, and no member of the guild is permitted to consult with these outcasts on penalty of a like ostracism. There is no stronger tenet in the orthodox creed than that it is better the patient should die under the old remedies than recover under homœopathic treatment.

All this at the present day seems sufficiently absurd. But the Medical Association of Washington has contrived to intensify the absurdity with an ingenuity peculiarly its own. Some time since Dr. C. C. COX, of that city, had the misfortune to be chosen to a seat in the Municipal Board of Health, of which Dr. VERDI, a homœopathic physician, was likewise a member. In spite of that obnoxious presence Dr. COX chose to serve in the position to which he had been appointed, and in which he could make himself useful to his fellow-citizens. Ordinarily, this chance collocation on a public commission would scarcely have been ranked in enormity with a deliberate professional consultation, or regard for the general welfare might have condemned Dr. COX'S course in the eyes of his insulted brethren. Moreover, Dr. COX is not only a physician of eminence, but a gentleman of elegant scholarship and varied abilities. He has had conferred upon him almost the highest honor his own State, Maryland, had to give, and has served on various political stations with acceptance, if not with distinction. These considerations might have outweighed a merely technical violation of the Hippocratic oath. But, to offset his many virtues Dr. COX had one unpardonable vice: he was a Republican. Perhaps, too, he may have committed the still more heinous offence of having a better practice than his more punctilious fellows. At any rate he was solemnly and ignominiously repulsed from the rooms of the Medical Association of Washington.

And now his disgrace and untoward fate have involved another hapless recusant in whatever ruin the ban of the Washington Medical Association can effect. Dr. BLISS had the rashness to consult with Dr. COX in the case of Vice-President COLFAX. And so Dr. BLISS, too, has been thrust forth into the outer darkness of heterodoxy. By an odd coincidence, it is also alleged that Dr. BLISS also is a Republican, and that the person who has been prominent in this prosecution is an ex-rebel, and formerly the physician of JEFF. DAVIS. So it would almost appear as if the Medical Association of Washington is, after all, not half so virtuous as it would fain have us think, and that, if these two victims had only been sound politically, their medical orthodoxy might have remained unquestioned.

But their action is sufficiently and pointedly absurd to draw attention to the subject, and to suggest the question, Is it not time for the medical faculty to give over this childish folly? Whatever formalists may think, most patients would rather be cured by an irregularity than die according to rule. The ablest minds in the medical profession are recognizing the merits of each separate system, and instituting an intelligent eclecticism for the dogged formalism of the past. The tendency is as irresistible as it is natural, and the brain of the Washington Medical Association will be of little avail in keeping back the ocean.

The Report of the West Point Board of Visitors.

It will be several months before the full text of the report of the Board of Visitors to West Point for this year is published, but the abstract we gave last week indicates the points which will be discussed and the views which will be presented on all matters of general interest. As most of the members of the Board are civilians, with little or no military experience, they were more competent to judge of the quality and amount of instruction given the cadets than of the mere military topics of discipline and general management. They report themselves quite satisfied with the manner in which the cadets acquitted themselves during their public examinations, and, as might be expected from unmilitary critics, they wax almost enthusiastic over the evening musket-drill and pyrotechnic exhibitions. It is very evident that the Board found the Academy in the sound state its friends have always claimed it was, and that the embryo officers now receiving their education there, will be as competent to take prominent places in the ranks of their country's defenders several years hence, as any of those who have preceded them.

The popular voice, however, has decided—upon somewhat slight grounds—that West Point was going to the dogs and would soon be as demoralized as is this City's method of leasing armories, unless some prompt and radical measures of reformation were adopted. Accordingly we find the Board casting about for points on which to suggest changes which will improve and strengthen an institution which needs no other treatment than freedom from political management. As the claims of science on the attention of students, are just now being actively canvassed, it is well enough to suggest, as the report does, that its study should receive more attention at the Military Academy. So too with the Spanish language, although we believe that the professors are quite as competent to decide upon the relative importance of Spanish, as compared with French or German as any Board of visitors. The large number of important military works published in these latter languages must always give them an importance with military students, second to none save their mother tongue. The suggestion, that in view of the number of annual rejections, a preparatory course should be adopted, is, to say the least, not a happy one. The present educational requirements for admission are nothing more than any boy can obtain at an ordinary common school, and it is to the interest of the country at large that this standard should be raised rather than lowered. If admission to West Point was made to depend upon the result of competitive examinations between boys physically suited to become soldiers, the army would be benefitted vastly more than by any extension of the course so as to enable imperfectly educated applicants to escape the mortification of rejection.

The Board have also something to say about discipline, and, singularly enough, attribute whatever relaxation they think they have discovered, not to the interference of political influence, but to the great influx of fashionable life at the Point. Modern educators are pretty well agreed, that it is not wise to attempt to debar young persons of either sex from all social intercourse with each other, and there is no reason why military students should be denied access to ladies' society, especially during the Summer encampment, when book studies are intermitted. It gives the student a sufficient taste of the comparative seclusion of a soldier's life to allow him only one such during his four years' course, but it would be an exercise of superfluous strictness to prevent him from seeing his family or other friends who visited West Point when he was taking his usual recess. The other remarks in the report show a scarcely better appreciation of the soldierly aspects of the case, as may be judged from the fact that the board rest in the belief that the Congressional Committee and not the Secretary of War or the general of the army will arrange such purely military matters as need reforming in a satisfactory manner. In closing the report the real and unprejudiced sentiment of the members is shown in their expression of a "heartfelt pride which upon the whole view of the case, they experience in regard to this great national military school." This sentiment will be re-echoed by all sensible people who are conversant with the manner in which affairs are administered at West Point. All the doctoring it needs is to be left untrammeled to go on as it has done in previous times. One year's freedom from outside interference will do more for the military than a dozen boards of visitors, however kindly their intentions.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. HENRY M. FIELD writes to assert that he has never received any profit from the Tammany leaders. He asks that we should publish this statement, and we do so, although we cannot gratify him by publishing his long and irrelevant letter. He will, however, find all the organs of the Ring readily open to him, and, in the meantime, we will once more commend to Mr. FIELD'S attention the story of the armories, which we published on Saturday. Does Mr. FIELD defend the transaction? Can he justify the expenditure in the City of over a hundred millions in two years? If Mr. FIELD will address himself to these questions we will allow him any space he may choose to require.

In view of the decision of the authorities at the eleventh hour, to allow no parade by the Orangemen, the assurances which they gave to anxious inquirers all yesterday, that there would be no riot, that their preparations were complete, &c., receive an explanation more obvious than creditable. It reminds one of the tactics of the venerable Gen. Boum, when he assured the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein that there was no possibility of defeat in his admirable plan of campaign, and added in an "aside," that there would be no possibility of a battle. The "aside" of the Mayor and his Chief of Police may provoke as much derision as Gen. Boum's did laughter.

The hot weather is about to drive the Civil Service Commissioners away from Washington. They have, it seems, thought enough of the constitutional points involved in their work, to seek an official opinion thereon from the Attorney-General, and will resume their labors in the Fall. We trust the vacation forced upon them will not be without its advantages, and we cannot, certainly, ask them, like Casabianca, to cling to the "burning deck" of Washington in July, "whence all but they had fled," but we also hope that the short session which has been held has cleared the way for efficient work when work in again resumed. The question is more urgent than some that attract more attention, and nothing would more strengthen the confidence of the people in the Government than a practical and prompt initiative in civil service reform.

It would seem that M. THIERS had enough to do at home without loading his Government with the incubus of the Papacy. His alleged letter to the Pope, asking him to come to France, bemoaning the inability of France to interfere in behalf of the temporal power, and complaining that he did not believe in the possibility of Italian unity, is as complete and as gross a blunder as any statesman could commit. It puts him in direct antagonism with that party in his own country on whom he must mainly rely for the stability of his government, and it adds to it not one particle of strength from the Catholic Party. It throws before France a perpetual challenge to another foreign and civil war, and darkens instantly the prospect that was beginning to dawn of a period of peace, in which the disordered affairs of the nation could have been quietly settled.

A paper in Quincy, Mass., is so far devoted to the refinements of political prophecy that it is calculating the chances of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS being made Secretary of State under a Chase and Hancock Administration. The main elements in the calculation would seem to be the improbability of nominating CHASE, the impossibility of giving HANCOCK the second place on a Chase ticket, the certainty of their defeat if they were nominated, and the absence of any reason for supposing that Mr. ADAMS would accept such a position from such an Administration if it were elected. Here are all the ingredients for a good political prognostication in Quincy, which we imagine Mr. ADAMS must have enjoyed the humor of hugely.

The advertisement of property to be sold for arrearages of taxes in this City discloses the fact that some 1,350 parcels are thus subject to lien. Of these a very noticeable proportion are in arrears for taxes levied to make the outrageous opening of Church-street. This street, it will be remembered, runs on the west side of Broadway, from Fulton to the Battery. Some of the property assessed, and to be sold to pay the assessment for this job, is situated as far from the locality toward the east as Gold-street, and toward the north as Eleventh-street, while a great many plots are located on Bond, Crosby, Elm, Bleecker, Fourth, Eighth, and adjacent streets, more than a mile from the alleged "improvement."

A curious and not insignificant fact is developed by the books of the Internal Revenue Office. These show, by the orders for lager-beer stamps, that about four times more of that German beverage is being made and consumed than last year. This effect is due to two causes—the immense stimulus to the jollity of the Germans by the chronic enthusiasm into which their victories at home have thrown them, and the natural growth of the habit of drinking lager among Americans. We are not inclined to mourn over either of these facts. As a people it is not to be denied that the use of light drinks leads us more away from, than to the various stimulus of spirits.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA OUTLOOK.

"The Miserable Machinations of the Body of a Colored Preacher."

A brother of LEWIS THOMPSON, a colored preacher, who was murdered by the Ku-klux in Union County, South Carolina, some days ago, and recently visited Columbia, and the *Union* of that city says:

From him we learn that the body of Thompson was washed ashore in Tiger River a few days ago. The body bore numerous stabs, and bore marks where the horses had run over it, and marks and bruises where he had been dragged along the road. The body also showed other mutilations, not befitting to speak of, but befitting and characteristic of some of the worst Indian practices of the night when the masked men took Thompson, he had been preaching to quite a large assemblage of colored people, some of whom had retired. THOMPSON heard the parties at the door and got up from the bed and went into the room from where the parties took him. When they ordered to put on his clothes, they told him he would have no further use for them, and carried them away in his under-clothing. WITZELL TURNER, another colored man, and THOMPSON'S family were in the house at the immediate time of the outrage, but were not molested. THOMPSON was formerly known as Lewis RICE, and was raised by a family in Union by the name of RICE. Our informant states that he always bore a good character, never held or ran for office; and the only cause of his murder was that he was known to be quite an influential Republican. He was a member of the Zion Methodist Church, and was respected by the bishop, elders and congregation. No one has been arrested for this murder. He was a son of WARNER DENNIS RICE."

The foregoing was published in the Columbia *Union* of Friday morning last. In the issue for Saturday we read: "From a source which is considered perfectly reliable we learn that the body of LEWIS THOMPSON still lay yesterday in the sun on the banks of the Tiger River, where it was found, and our informant further states that the Coroner of the county has not visited the body for the purpose of holding an inquest."

Joaquin Miller, the New California Poet.

An old friend of JOAQUIN MILLER, the new California poet, contributes to the Washington *Sunday Morning Chronicle*, the following curious sketch of his life:

The new California poet, JOAQUIN MILLER, as he is called, who is creating a sensation in English literary circles and receiving the commendations of the *Times*, *Athenæum*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Globe*, is an Oregonian, and his real name is C. HINER MILLER. His father, HULINS MILLER, settled with his family—wife, four sons and one daughter—near the town of Eugene City, in Lane County, Oregon, nearly twenty years ago, when the subject of this sketch was a boy. HINER went to California, probably in 1858, and spent a short time in the mines, near Yreka, where it was reported that he got into a difficulty and shot at the Sheriff of Siskiyou County. On returning home he attended school in Eugene City till some time in 1859, and was in the same class as the writer of this article. He then spent about a year in eastern Oregon and what is now Idaho, running a pony express and carrying letters and papers from the nearest Post-office, a distance of two or three hundred miles over the mountains, and through the Indian country, to the miners. Again he returned home, and for a short time during the early part of the war of the rebellion he edited the Eugene City *Review*, a Democratic paper, and as the writer of this was editing the Republican paper there at the time, he had a distinct recollection of a fierce war of words. Soon after this he married Miss MINNIE MYRTLE, a young lady who had acquired a reputation as a writer of verses. He then went east of the Cascade Mountains with his young wife, and settled in the gold-mining camp of "Canyon City," on John Day's River, in the new County of Grant, where he put out his shingle as an "attorney-at-law." He was soon afterward elected County Judge of Grant County by the Democrats, and remained there till the Spring of 1868, during which time he accumulated considerable money, and published in the local newspaper, from time to time, a part of the poems which he has since collected and published in London. Last Spring he came back to his old home at Eugene City, separated from his wife, leaving her and two little children provided for, and on June 8, 1870, the day of our State election, he left the Willamette Valley for Europe, and was, I believe, the Paris correspondent of a leading New-York paper during the Franco-German war. His last production before leaving the shores of the Pacific was a parting farewell to his wife, entitled, "Myrr," and addressed to "M. M. M." —MINNIE MYRTLE MILLER. It was published over his signature on the 11th of June, a few days after his departure, (he carrying away an advance proof-sheet,) in the *Oregon State Journal*, which, although Republican, was the paper he selected as the medium of most of his publications, as his father, brothers, and nearly all of his warmest personal friends were of that school of politics. To this production his wife published a reply in verse, soon after his departure, in which she criticised him in severe terms. One of his brothers, Dr. JOHN D. MILLER, left Oregon to serve in the Union Army in Virginia, and is now residing in Easton, Penn. His other brothers and parents are still residing near Eugene City, in the beautiful valley of the Willamette, and his only sister, ELLA, died in that place a few months ago. It was reported that he became acquainted with Miss MYRTLE by seeing her verses in print, and commenced corresponding with her before they had seen each other. Then he called at her home, on Coos Bay; the first time another gentleman, who was paying his addresses to Miss M., happened to be in the house, whereupon HINER introduced himself by drawing a revolver and driving his rival from the room. They were then married and went to Eugene City. Perhaps there is some truth in this, because in her reply, Mrs. M. M. M. reproaches him for coldness and neglect, after having driven her lover from her presence and separated them forever. He is as impulsive and reckless as BYRON, but is a true and noble friend. In his farewell he predicted that he would have "a name among the princely few," which may yet be verified.

H. R. K.

The Crops in Georgia and Louisiana.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* of the 7th, says that work as planters will, they cannot get the grass out of cotton. It adds: "Good showers have fallen every day of this week. On the river plantations laborers are being hired at the rate of 75 cents and $1 per day, and still the grass holds the ascendency. The prospect of a quarter of a dollar per pound does not kill it very fast. On the uplands crops are passably clean but the present weather helps the grass more than cotton. The crop is several weeks backward. Here it is in July and we hear of farmers showing cotton blooms as curiosities. This report is general throughout this section. Corn has suffered much, but there will be a large yield. It can be hurt but little now."

Of the prospect in Louisiana the New-Orleans *Times*, of Thursday last, says:

"A few days ago the crops were suffering from an excess of rain. Now the corn and cane exhibit proofs of the lack of moisture. Cotton bears up under this infliction better than the other staples; but even that cannot be worked effectively, and kept out of grass, without frequent showers. All these staples, however, are painfully behind their usual growth, vigor and promise at this time of the year. The cotton has a very stunted and feeble aspect; the early corn is largely damaged and dwarfed by the heavy rains, and the cane appears to have a bad start, and has now a hard and yellowish hue, instead of the dark, shining green, which is its proper complexion. The two last, the cane and corn, may recover and develop into good crops, but frequent showers are indispensable thereto. Altogether, the fields in the sugar plantations are pretty well cleared of grass. The freedmen have worked better this season than usual. The good wages —$18 per month and excellent rations, and better accommodations than they have heretofore had —are producing their natural consequences of greater industry, fidelity and contentment in the laborers."

Fossils Found in Colorado.

A Colorado paper infers from the fossil remains to be found in that portion of Colorado lying east of, and contiguous to, the base of the mountains, extending from north to south, through the entire length of the Sierra Madras, that that region has once had a tropical climate. It says: "Fossil lions, tigers, leopards and other tropical animals have been found in Nebraska, several degrees north of us. We have sections of an elephant's tusk, picked up on the range between Fairplay and Breckinridge. Of vegetable remains, the tropical fern, the palm leaf, the lemon and the cocoa-nut are found in abundance. In the clay formations overlying our coal measures, the perfect impression of immense palm leaves are found on all hands. In sinking a shaft near Erie, Rev. VAN VALKENBURG found the impression of palm leaves four feet long, at almost every foot. In a lime ledge near Boulder are petrified cocoa-nuts in large numbers. Besides our remarkable coal measures, fifty-two feet in thickness, all evidently of vegetable origin, point unmistakably to the fact that these things were produced by the same influences now found in tropical regions."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

A Curious and Expensive Hoax on the Australians.

Probable Majority Against Juarez in the Mexican Congress.

Execution of the Cuban Leader Cavada at Puerto Principe.

Destruction by Floods on the South Pacific Coast.

Several Persons Killed by the Fall of a Bridge in Ohio.

Pirates Encountered by a Steamer in the Magellan Straits.

AUSTRALIA.

Gullibility Extraordinary—A Huge Joke on the Australasians.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The steamer from Australia brings accounts of a recent scare caused there by a report that a piratical expedition was fitting out in San Francisco to make a descent on the island. The colonists expended some millions of dollars, called out the volunteers, erected earthworks, and improvised a fleet to expel the filibusters before they discovered that the story was a canard originating with two boys who started it as a joke, not dreaming of the excitement it would create.

THE WEST INDIES.

Cabral and the Dominican Revolution—St. Thomas—Cable to Martinique.

HAVANA, July 9.—Advices from San Domingo to the 20th of June give rumors of the return of BAEZ to Azua, after defeating CABRAL. The town of San Juan was entirely destroyed. It is reported that the revolutionists intend to replace CABRAL by PIMENTAL. The confidence of CABRAL's partisans was shaken in his ability as a leader, owing to his repeated defeats. Advices from St. Thomas to the 5th of July state that the brig *Julia E. Arey* and her cargo had been condemned and sold. Governor BILLE had arrived. He was received with enthusiasm. The telegraph cable has been laid to Martinique. The steamer *Florida* is still at St. Thomas. A portion of her crew have gone to Halifax.

Execution of the Cuban, Cavada—His Advice to His Compatriots.

HAVANA, July 10.—CAVADA was executed on the 1st inst. at Puerto Principe. He previously wrote letters to VILLAMIL, his brother ADOLFO, and other Cuban Generals, advising them to surrender, as that was the only favor they could do Cuba; that a continuation of the struggle would only entail a useless shedding of blood; that the Cuban cause was lost at home and in the United States.

VENEZUELA.

Progress of the Anti-Guzman Revolt—Quesada Still at Caracas.

HAVANA, July 9.—Advices from Laguayra to the 23d of June represent that the revolutionists in large force advanced and captured Barcelona, Campano and Cumana. The Government garrisons were small, but the fighting was desperate. GUZMAN's fleet was still cruising on the coast. GUZMAN was making preparations on a grand scale for operations against the revolutionists, and it is believed that he will succeed. Gen. QUESADA and party remain at Caracas, and the appearances indicate that the rumored expedition to Cuba will not take place for some time.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrests at Panama—Excessive Rains in Chili—A Steamer Encounters Pirates in the Straits of Magellan.

HAVANA, July 10.—Advices from Aspinwall to the 6th states that several parties have been arrested in Panama on suspicion of conspiring against the Government...Advices from Valparaiso are to the 17th ult. The rains have been so excessive that work on the railroad and telegraph lines was suspended. Snow-storms were prevalent. A thousand of MEIG's laborers had gone North to vote at the Presidential election on the 25th. Great excitement prevailed among the people in consequence of the political interference of the priests. The steam-ship *Galatea* had arrived safely. Callao advices are dated the 28th ult. Excitement prevailed over the coming Presidential elections. PAZ is the favorite candidate. An earthquake had occurred at Tacna. The Bank of Peru had been robbed. The steam-ship *Taboquilla*, from Liverpool, had arrived. It had encountered pirates in the Straits of Magellan.

THE STORM.

Additional Details from Ohio—Greater Destruction than First Reported.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Late information from Dayton, Ohio, indicates that the effect of the storm there yesterday afternoon, was more serious than at first supposed. The names of the persons killed by the falling of St. John's Lutheran Church are CHRISTIAN THOMAS, Mrs. THERESA RANDALL and LEONARD WEYRAUGH. JACOB WALFRIM is probably fatally injured. Besides these a number of others were seriously hurt. EDW'D MEHAN and GEO. SPEYER, two lads, were taken out dead from the Washington-street bridge, horribly mangled. JAS. FISCHBAUGH and another boy were removed alive, but badly injured. A few miles from the city a tree was blown across a gypsy wagon in camp, instantly killing a woman. The Third-street Presbyterian Church spire was moved a foot out of line; the spires of Mr. SLEMPER's Presbyterian Church, on St. Clair-street, and of the First Baptist Church, were somewhat damaged. The storm was severe in the country adjacent to Dayton, particularly in Randolph Township, destroying crops and fences, and in a few instances barns were struck by lightning and burned. At Xenia the storm was less severe, but made havoc among the trees, fences and outhouses.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Reports from Dayton, this evening, giving additional particulars of the storm, state that it was hardly less destructive in the country than in the city. The storm came from the north-west. It twisted trees as if they were pipe-stems, and did immense damage to fruit-trees, the growing crops, corn and timber. A few miles south-east of the city, trees fell across a farm house, crushing and killing two of the inmates. Frightful accounts are given of the injury done to the country. It is impossible to more than conjecture the aggregate loss. Some persons place the loss in the City and country at little less than a million of dollars, but this is probably an exaggeration. At Crestaline several buildings were struck by lightning and four or five persons were injured.

Robbery of a Tobacco Dealer in Corinth, Miss.—Shooting by a Negro.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, from Corinth, Miss., says a tobacco dealer from Louisville, named SHUFLY, was robbed of $600, at the supper table, on Friday night, while conversing with a Deputy United States Marshal named MESSLER. The latter took up a lamp for the purpose of looking for the money, but purposely or by accident broke it, and the burning oil fell on SHUFLY's lap, burning him so badly that little hope is entertained of his recovery. In the confusion the purse was forgotten. It is generally believed that the lamp was broken to conceal the crime....A special dispatch from Bolivar, Tenn., to the *Avalanche* says, on Saturday last, near Toons Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, JOHN RUSHUM, a negro, fired two shots at his sister, when her husband, EDWARD BUGG, interfered, and received a ball in his body which mortally wounded him. Another negro coming up was shot at three times by RUSHUM without effect. RUSHUM then fled, but was captured and lodged in jail.

THE SOUTH.

Kuklux in Georgia—Testimony Before the Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Witnesses from Georgia were examined by the Kuklux Committee today. The first was C. D. FORSYTH, Solicitor for the Rome Judicial Circuit, who testified that he had convicted three men, worthless vagabonds, who in disguise had robbed persons on the highway. It was sometimes with difficulty that he could convict such offenders, owing to public sentiment and fear on the part of the jury. He believed there was a Kuklux organization, but could not tell their designs and purposes further than what they had shown by their acts. One of the men whom he had convicted, confessed that he was a member of an association having signs and passwords, and that he was under obligation to obey orders. P. M. SHUBLEY, Postmaster at Rome, Ga., a native of Pennsylvania, and resident of the South twenty-three years, testified that he knew oft wo individual cases, in each of which he had been assured that a negro had been whipped by men in disguise, and that twenty or more, at the dead of night, on or about the same time, had entered Rome, but retired without committing offenses. He also referred to other cases in which colored persons had informed him that negroes had been whipped by the so-called Kuklux. The Democrats there were so much opposed to the reconstruction measures of Congress that they threw all possible obstacles in the way of the negroes to the enjoyment of civil and political rights. The object of the Union League, as organized in 1867, in the State of Georgia, was to endear the people to the Government of the United States, and as such never committed any acts of violence. It, however, ceased to exist after the Presidential election of 1868, or prior to the organization of the Kuklux Klan, and therefore the latter was not raised in antagonism to the former. Since the passage of the Kuklux bill and the proclamation of the President of the United States there has been comparative peace in that part of Georgia known as the Cherokee Purchase. The witness said in his opinion universal amnesty would greatly tend to a better state of feeling. He was examined over three hours. Hon. P. M. DIX, of Alabama, will be examined to-morrow.

MEXICO.

Complexion of Congress—Rich Silver Mines—Causes of the Ruin of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 2.—It is believed that the opposition to JUAREZ will have a large majority in Congress. The Batopiltax mines of Chihuahua are yielding fabulously. One mine yields $50,000 weekly. Masses of pure silver of several hundred weight are extracted. A leading journal says the ruin of Mexico is owing to contracts with and reclamations by the United States, which lay Mexico bare.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"ELFIE" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. BOUCICAULT's new drama of "Elfie" was produced at Wallack's Theatre last evening, and its several very striking passages awakened sufficient enthusiasm to form, in the aggregate, a very favorable verdict as to its general merits, which a free excision of superfluous matter would have made it more easy still to recognize. Briefly told, the story of "Elfie" runs thus: *Dr. Aircastle*, a village physician, imagining that he has discovered the science of transmuting pebbles into gems, sells a worthless stone to *Filey*, landlord of the Cherry Tree Inn. Like the honest doctor himself, *Filey* is deceived by appearances, and, made aware of the mistake, he threatens to imprison *Dr. Aircastle* unless the money advanced, and already expended in good deeds, is returned. *Sedley Deepcar*, a clever and unscrupulous personage, promises to restore the amount claimed, hoping that for so doing the doctor, in gratitude, will bestow upon him the hand of his daughter *Rose*. To procure the sum needed, *Deepcar* and *Sadlove*, a rascally showman, plan the robbery of *Filey*, and with a view to warding off suspicion, which might else attach to his movements, *Deepcar* attires himself like *Bob Evans*, a worthy sailor, and his own happy rival in the affections of the maid he covets. Toward midnight the inn is entered, and *Filey* is stricken down by the semblance of *Bob Evans*. *Elfie*, a vivacious bar-maid, sees enough of the deed to warrant an accusation against this person, but soon convinced of his innocence, she investigates the circumstances surrounding the crime, and with better results. Accompanied by *Joe Chirrup*, a blind sailor, for whom *Bob* has cared in late years, *Elfie*, become a *deus ex machina* in the last act, goes to London and overhears *Sadlove's* denunciation of *Deepcar*, the sight of whose downfall ends the piece. We do not intimate that this recapitulation of incidents does justice to the interest of Mr. BOUCICAULT's tale. But it may assure the anxious because absent play-goer, that the dramatist, now without doubt closing his career, has not yet been gifted with many original ideas. Though the material in "Elfie" is not fresh, however, it is used at important moments with unquestionable skill. The first act of "Elfie" is rather prolonged, but the second could not be heightened in its effect, and the management of the attempt to murder produces an impression unusually durable, and deep to a hyper-melodramatic degree. The unraveling of the skein of mystery in the third act is by no means so deftly accomplished, and the episode of the room with the wax-work, and the assumption for an instant by *Elfie* of a statuesque pose is quite trite, laughable though it is considered. A more satisfying exposition of the drama could not well be desired by the local public. Mr. J. H. STODDART and Miss EFFIE GERMON were greeted with a confidence in this fact that was unmistakably real, and all the other artists were heartily applauded. Mr. STODDART, who represents *Sadlove*, paints that character in colors which are neither delicate nor fresh, but of which, seemingly, the eye is still unwearied. Miss EFFIE GERMON endows *Elfie* with plenty of jollity and comic brusqueness, while showing herself somewhat careless of the pathetic side of the part. *Dr. Aircastle* is acted by Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, whose performance could also become more sympathetic by increased softness. Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD is full of earnestness as *Filey*, and Mr. TEESDALE full of good intentions, and not devoid of awkwardness, in the blue vestments of *Bob Evans*. To say that Mr. CHARLES FISHER portrays *Joe Chirrup* with appreciation of naturalness growing more rare from day to day, is to say all that can be said of a wholly subsidiary rôle whereby we are reminded, in point of eccity only, of the delicately-drawn figure of the organist in "The Two Roses." Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL is *Sedley Deepcar*. *Rose Aircastle* is depicted with the requisite sweetness of face by Miss LIZZIE PRICE. The management of Wallack's, not content with the engagement of the strong company whose names precede, present "Elfie" with a superb stage-setting. The scenery is quite new, no less than eleven tableaus making up the piece, and the sets with the exhibition of which the first and second acts terminate are beautiful and substantial. That last mentioned discloses two floors of the Cherry Tree Inn, and is a fine frame for several exciting pictures. The curtain was twice raised upon it yesterday. "Elfie" is announced for nightly repetition.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

On the occasion of the benefit-night of Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE, two pieces, one for which the charm of absolute novelty is claimed, formed a fresh bill at the Fifth-avenue Theatre yesterday. The new work was "An Angel," an American and local comedy. The familiar composition was the extravaganza of "The Savage and the Maiden," remembered by its foundation in *Nicholas Nickleby*. We are debarred for the present from doing aught but noting the pleasant effect of the whole representation upon an audience which, in numbers, was not at all commensurate with Mr. DAVIDGE's talent, or his long and good services before the footlights.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, July 10, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer, Degrees	Direction of the Wind	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.91	79	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.90	81	N. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.87	67	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.78	72	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	29.94	86	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.33	59	....	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago	29.80	69	E.	Light.	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.92	81	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.85	70	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah	29.59	72	N. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	29.80	67	N.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Duluth, Minn.	29.69	67	....	Calm.	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.82	69	S. W.	Calm.	Fair.
Knoxville	29.93	74	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	29.95	84	....	Calm.	Fair.
Memphis	29.91	83	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.85	60	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Mobile	30.00	82	W.	Light.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	30.11	47	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	29.96	79	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London	29.87	69	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.01	82	S.	Light.	Clear.
New-York	29.87	77	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	29.89	79	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.77	74	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.80	65	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	29.87	83	....	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.82	73	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	29.82	65	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.81	65	S.	Light.	Threat'g
San Francisco	30.05	55	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga.	29.96	84	W.	Light.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.79	78	N. W.	Light.	Cl'g up.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.75	60	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.80	72	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Washington	29.85	78	....	Calm.	Cl'g up.
Wilmington	29.93	86	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Burlington	29.99	64	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Lynchburg	29.88	78	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Cape May	29.90	75	....	Fresh.	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.83	65	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Escanaba	29.80	60	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Marquette	29.76	64	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	29.87	76	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.00	74	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.86	71	....	Calm.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 11—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen very generally east of the Rocky Mountains and especially north of the Ohio River. It has risen in the Middle and Eastern States, but is now again stationary and fallen. The temperature has been quite high Monday afternoon on the South Atlantic coast. Local storms have been reported in Virginia and Southern Michigan and Missouri. Cloudy and threatening weather has prevailed during the day from Pennsylvania to Iowa, and heavy rain fell Monday morning in the latter State.

PROBABILITIES.

South-westerly winds with low barometer will probably prevail on Tuesday very generally east of the Rocky Mountains. The conditions are favorable for cloudy weather, with rain from the Mississippi to South Carolina, and threatening weather, with local storms, from Illinois to Pennsylvania, and on the lower lakes.

The Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	74	79	85	88	87
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.86	..	29.90	..	29.89

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahr., 77.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Madame CAROLINE MAKAU, a resident of Moyamensing, Philadelphia, aged ninety-seven years, died a few days ago. Her first husband was MAZZARA, the agent for Marshal GROUCHY, who built a mansion in Christian-street for the Marshal, and subsequently became the owner of it. His widow occupied it, and married SMITH, her coachman, but he dying she married MAKAU, who deserted her, because she refused to deed her property to him. She then became a recluse.

Great excitement was caused in Atlantic City, N. J., last evening, by the burning of the large stables attached to Mr. DENNIS' cottage, the property of JOSEPH BORTON. Through the exertions of the citizens and visitors the fire was checked before it could spead to the hotels and cottages in the vicinity. The loss is $1,200 or $1,500.

Judge DRUMMOND, in the United States District Court, in Chicago, has rendered a decision in the patent case of THOMAS SAYLES against the Chicago and North-western Railroad for an infringement of TANNER's double-acting car-brake, in favor of the Tanner patent, upon all points of the controversy.

The regatta of the Canadian Yacht Club took place on Saturday at Toronto. The course was about twenty-three miles. In the race for centre-board yachts the *Gorilla* came in first in 3 hours, 58 minutes, but the *Gypsy* won by allowance. The race of the deep-draught yachts was won by the *Geraldine*.

A Sunday-school pic-nic at Berlin, Ont., taking refuge from the rain in a tannery, yesterday, the floor gave way, precipitating about one hundred scholars into the vats beneath. All were rescued, with the exception of one little boy, who was drowned.

A mile foot-race took place in Toronto, Ont., on Saturday, between JOHN SCHOLES, the champion snow-shoe runner, of Canada, and KERAROHIOE, the celebrated Indian runner, the Indian giving SCHOLES seventy-five yards start. SCHOLES won. Time 4 minutes 44 seconds.

Information received in Cincinnati, yesterday, confirms the report of arrangements being completed to finish the tunnel, commenced years ago, through the hill north of that city, for a railroad entrance.

Gen. BELKNAP, the Secretary of War, is at his home in Keokuk. After a few weeks' recreation he will make a tour of inspection of the Government forts and arsenals, from St. Louis, along the frontier, as far as Sioux City.

Col. GARDNER BANKS, a brother of Gen. BANKS, died in Waltham, Mass., on Sunday, of quick consumption. He arrived from New-Orleans last Wednesday where he had been for the past seven years in the Custom-house.

W. BARNET P. STAATS, a leading physician in Albany, N. Y., died rather unexpectedly on Sunday night. He had been a member of the Assembly, a Supervisor, a Councilman, and Mayor of the city. His age was seventy-five.

EUGENE HAINES, nine years old, son of JACKSON HAINES, the great skater, was drowned yesterday morning, at Lansingburg, N. Y. His brother, nearly the same age, was drowned this month last year.

The Commission appointed to test inventions for more rapid transit on the canals of the State, for which a premium of $100,000 is offered, met yesterday afternoon in Albany, and adjourned after organizing.

The game between the Mutuals and Olympics in Washington, yesterday, lasted two hours and twenty-five minutes. The result was in favor of the Olympics by a score of 16 to 13.

The County Court of Davidson County, Tenn., agreed yesterday to subscribe $300,000 to the stock of the company organizing to purchase the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad.

The break in the Erie Canal, which occurred yesterday morning, a short distance west of Jordan, has been repaired, and navigation resumed.

The Austrian frigate *Narva*, and the United States frigates *Constellation* and *Saratoga* have arrived at Halifax, N. S. The two latter have on board classes from the Naval Academy.

It is stated in Washington that Secretary BOUTWELL will visit the President, at Long Branch, today, and return to Washington this week.

The books of the Internal Revenue Office show that the orders for lager-beer stamps now average 40,000 per day—nearly four times those of the corresponding time last year.

The citizens of Herkimer, N. Y., with delegations from Mohawk, Ilion, Frankfort and Little Falls, serenaded Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, at his residence in Herkimer last evening.

The little ship *City of Ragusa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool yesterday, says a telegram from London.

The powder-mills at Rocky Lake, fifteen miles from Halifax, N. S., exploded on Saturday morning. No particulars.

HENRY E. BRIGGS, a much-respected citizen of Bernardstown, Mass., hanged himself on Sunday night while insane.

A colored woman was shot fatally at Staunton, Va., while walking on the railroad track, last night, by an unknown person.

Gen. E. MEXIA, of the Mexican Army, is at Toronto, Ontario.

JOHN D. HAMBLET, aged seventy, hanged himself, yesterday morning, in Portland.

The President has appointed JAMES NEVILLE as United States Attorney for Nebraska.

Secretary BOUTWELL was in Worcester, Mass., last evening, on his way to New-York.

NEW-YORK CENSUS.

Statistics of the Population of New-York City—The Native and Foreign Whites and the Colored People—Interesting Exhibit.

The following tables are furnished by the Census Bureau in Washington, and show the precise distribution of the native and foreign population throughout the City of New-York, as well as the colored residents. The figures are given by wards, with the special nativities of each class, whether foreign or native. These statistics are accurate, and therefore possess peculiar interest to all classes of society:

NATIVE WHITES.

Nativity	Total
Alabama	188
Arkan's.	19
California	240
Connecticut	4367
Delaware	179
Florida	86
Georgia	407
Illinois	400
Indiana	148
Iowa	51
Kansas	17
Kentucky	311
Louisiana	517
Maine	1210
Maryland	1262
Massachusetts	5915
Michigan	186
Minn.	20
Miss.	96
Missouri	237
Nebras'a	5
Nevada	3
New-H'shire	765
New-Jersey	7445
N. York	475346
North Carolina	251
Ohio	1186
Oregon	19
Pennsylvania	4559
Rhode Island	818
South Carolina	537
Tennessee	150
Texas	64
Vermont	1864
Virginia	1105
WestVa.	80
Wisconsin	170
Dis. Col.	329
Alaska	1
Arizona	1
Col'rado	1
Dakota	1
N.M'x'o	10
At sea	8
Not st'd	259
Total	510553

FOREIGN (WHITES.)

Nativity	Total
Africa	39
Arabia	3
Asia	10
At.Isl'ds	6
Aust'lia	64
Austria	2743
Belg'm	329
Bohemia	1487
Bermuda	1
Bahamas	1
Canada	3450
New B'swick	230
Nf'land	83
N.Scotia	403
Prince Ed.Isl'd	7
British America	199
Ca'ry Isl.	1
Central America	16
China	103
Cuba	1227
Denm'rk	680
England	24398
Europe	17
France	8240
Baden	6724
Bavaria	12271
Bremen	560
Brunswick	106
Fr'nkf't	47
Hamburg	611
Hanover	3698
Hesse	7739
Lubec	24
Lux'bg	19
L.D'm'd	[illegible]
Meckl'n burg	134
Nassau	394
Oldenb'g	94
Prussia	31494
Saxony	1857
Schl'wig Holstein	32
Weimar	9
Wurt'mburg	4616
W'phalia	12
Germ'y	80494
Gt. Brit.	7
Gibral'r	9
Greece	43
Holland	1227
Hungary	521
Ireland	201999
Italy	2789
India	19
Is. of M.	10
Japan	1
Mexico	[illegible]
Malta	[illegible]
Mad. Is.	10
Ma'r't's	1
N. Zeal.	12
Norway	373
Pac. Isl.	1
Persia	2
Poland	2392
Portugal	90
Russia	1139
S'h Isls.	4
Sardinia	1
Scotla'd	7551
S. Am.	202
Spain	453
Sweden	1569
Switz'ld	2169
St. Hel'a	1
Sicily	3
Turkey	38
Wales	687
W. Ind.	388
At Sea	35
Not Stated	3
Total	418646

NATIVITIES (COLORED.)

Nativity	Total
Alabama	11
Arkansas	3
California	3
Connecticut	154
Delaware	135
Florida	15
Georgia	72
Illinois	3
Kentucky	25
Louisiana	34
Maine	14
Maryland	765
Mass'setts	80
Michigan	9
Mississ'pi	7
Missouri	6
N. Hampshire	3
New-Jersey	616
New-York	5768
North Carolina	116
Ohio	15
Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	633
Rhode Island	44
South Carolina	133
Tennessee	14
Texas	5
Vermont	8
Virginia	925
W. Virg'a	15
Wisconsin	1
District of Columbia	111
N.Mexico	1
Nt.Stated	7
Total	12945
Africa	11
Asia	1
A.Islands	1
Bermuda	1
Canada	37
N. Scotia	1
British A.	1
Central America	4
China	12
Cuba	87
Denmark	2
England	34
France	25
Hamburg	1
Hanover	1
Nassau	1
Germany	10
Ireland	64
Italy	1
India	1
Japan	3
Mexico	3
Portugal	3
Sandw.I'd	3
Scotland	3
S. Amer.	11
Spain	11
St. Helena	1
W. Indies	99
At Sea	7
Total	418
Grand Total	13093

* Eighth Ward, 1 Indian in New-York, 1 Indian in Canada.
* Ninth Ward, 1 Indian in Central America.
* Twenty-second Ward, 1 Indian in New-Mexico.

THE GAMBLERS.

How the "Times" Expose Was Received—Excitement Among the Fraternity—A Police Raid Anticipated.

The TIMES reporters were around among the gambling fraternity yesterday, and found that the exposure of the whereabouts of the gaming houses, and the publication of the law making a common gambler a felon, was their principal food for conversation. The law, from their comments, was not as widely known among them as it should be, and they were considerably enlightened by its appearance in the TIMES. In the long list of gamblers published there is not a single error in the location of a gambling-house except one. The one referred to is in the care of Mr. PATRICK CUFF, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and who states that he has never had a game of cards played in his establishment. The error was made through the fact of there having been formerly a game of faro upstairs, for the present existence of which authority was given, but which on inquiry, was found to be removed. In the saloons on Broadway and the Bowery, patronized by gamblers, as one after the other turned out of his couch after a night's dissipation, and the news of the exposure was communicated to him, the newspaper stands were hastily visited, and the paper greedily devoured before breakfast. By noon a number of stands in Broadway, between Prince-street and Fourteenth-street and the Bowery, had exhausted their supply, and the TIMES was at a premium. At two stands on Broadway, where the gambling hells are the thickest, and which furnish the gamblers on the street with their periodical literature, the sale, as stated by the proprietors, was an unusual one. One of the newspaper-dealers, with an eye to business, sent down-town for an extra lot of TIMES, all of which were soon sold out. Those who did not awaken from slumber until late in the afternoon offered a double price, and fifty cents was bid for a single copy in the hearing of our reporter, by one of the sporting fraternity. It seemed so odd to them to be branded as felons, under the law, in a news paper—having hitherto rejoiced only in the title of sporting men and gentlemen of leisure—and besides they were lost in amazement at the temerity of such an attack upon a body which numbers so many Democratic office-holders and persons of influence.

After recovery from their first surprise, the majority of those who were met with professed to treat the whole matter with indifference.

"The authorities won't interfere with us," said one, "that thing ain't a-going to amount to much."

"It's a good advertisement," said another; "I shan't have any cards printed for a year."

"You can say what you please," a timid one was overheard to say, "that thing will fetch somebody. KELSO can't keep quiet now. He's got to do something, however friendly he may be to the boys."

The gamblers arguing philosophically from the issue of former exposures, finally settled down in fancied security, and the games yesterday and last night were open as usual. Information has been received, however, from Police Head-quarters, that the authorities intend to act upon the matter as soon as the threatend riot is disposed of, and Superintedent KELSO is thus allowed an opportunity.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Founding of the College.

AMHERST, Mass., July 10.—The celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of Amherst College began yesterday, and will continue until the close of the Commencement exercises, on Thursday night. The attendance of the Alumni is already very large, and is constantly increasing.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Another of Dr. Sherman's Patients.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: After having suffered from rupture and trusses, and seeing in your paper a statement of Mr. Eddie having been cured by Dr. Sherman, of No. 697 Broadway, I applied to him, and now have the satisfaction of realizing from his remedies and treatment the evidence of a radical cure.

Actuated solely by a sense of duty toward the afflicted, I recommend them to seek and confide in his method as a certain means of restoration.

I am glad to find our distinguished Henry Ward Beecher interesting himself in behalf of the afflicted with rupture.

My own experience convinces me that Dr. Sherman's system of treatment cannot be too highly estimated. W. CLARKSON, No. 28 Wythe-av.

BROOKLYN, June 22, 1871.

Mr. Clarkson, it seems, was ruptured, has been cured, and feels grateful. Of Dr. Sherman's treatment he writes as pointedly as Mr. Beecher, to which we can but add, if you are ruptured go and get healed. If Dr. Sherman and his remedies are not infallible, they are worthy your consideration.

A Cool, Delightful Hair-Dressing keeps head and hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable toilet article in the world, restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth, neutralizes all bad effects of salt water on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Fine Cafe, Two Billiard Halls, Elevator, telegraph office, and, in fact, all modern conveniences, entice the traveler to the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Once there, he would not willingly change his quarters.

Bishop Soule's Liniment.—Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.

MARRIED.

OLMSTED—COOPER.—In New-Haven, July 6, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JULIUS A. OLMSTED and Miss MARY F. COOPER, eldest daughter of John B. Cooper. No cards.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, July 8, CHARLES P., son of Charles H. and Mary E. Bailey, aged 2 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents No. 773 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARLL.—On Sunday, July 9, at No. 122 East 27th-st., EDWARD H. CARLL.

The remains will be interred at Babylon, Long Island, on Wednesday, July 12. Train leaves South-side Railroad Depot, foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., returning same afternoon. Service at Babylon on arrival of train.

CATLIN.—At Englewood, N. J., on Monday, July 10, CHARLES MORTIMER CATLIN.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEINEMAN.—Suddenly, on or about Monday, July 3, HERRMAN HEINEMAN, in the 30th year of his age.

MASONIC.—The members of Empire City Lodge No. 206, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mr. JOHN PARKER, undertaker, corner of Union-av. and North 1st-st., Williamsburg, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the 11th inst. Cars from the foot of South 7th or Grand-sts., Williamsburg, run within a short distance of the house. By order of

SIMON WEINSCHENK, Master.

J. P. JARDINE, Secretary.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday morning, July 9, MARY ETTA, only child of Tunis and Etta P. Johnson, aged 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of the late Thos. J. Gildersleeve, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandparents, No. 146 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, July 11, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday, July 8, at 8 P. M., GEORGE W., son of George W. and Emma M. Lockwood, aged 13 months and 22 days.

Funeral services at his parents' residence, No. 790 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LOCK.—On Sunday, July 9, CHARLES M. LOCK, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 116 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ English papers please copy.

LEONARD.—On Monday, July 10, Mrs. NANCY LEONARD, widow of Dr. A. Leonard, of Amenia, Dutchess County, aged 85 years.

Her friends and those of her son, Judge Wm. H. Leonard, are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., on the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. A special train will leave the Harlem depot, at 26th-st., for Woodlawn Cemetery, at 3:10 P. M.

MEYER.—On Friday, 7th inst., JOHN S. MEYER, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Metropolitan Lodge No. 273, F. and A. M., Ancient Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and Columbian Commandery No. 1, K. T., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 9 East 54th-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEWLIN.—FREDERICK, infant son of Howard and Frances Newlin.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 405 Union-st., near Smith-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—At White Plains, N. Y., July 8, 1871, MARTHA WALKER, aged 3 months, twin daughter of Charles B. and Charlotte H. Richardson, and granddaughter of the late David Hale.

SHAPLEY.—In Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Mrs. HANNAH SHAPLEY, late of Hamilton, N. Y.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her daughter, No. 438 Franklin-av., on this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SQUIRES.—At Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., July 6, CHARLES SQUIRES, aged 73 years.

STEPHENSON.—At Orange, N. J., Sunday, 9th inst., of cholera infantum, AMELIA BRENSTEO, infant daughter of Edward H. and Charlotte M. Stephenson, aged 8 months and 4 days.

Funeral services at Christ Church, near Orange Junction Depot, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Train via Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 2¼ P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

SIMES.—At Portsmouth, N. H., June 9, Mrs. OLIVE B. SIMES, wife of Hon. William Simes.

TAYLOR.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 9, of congestion of the brain, BENJAMIN S. TAYLOR, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 119 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, July 12, at 3 P. M.

THOMAS.—Monday, July 10, at Pleasant Valley, N. J., CHARLES T. THOMAS, of the firm of Thomas & Co., in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Savior, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 12, at 10½ A. M.

VAN NEST.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, July 9, MARGARET FIELD, daughter of J. Janeway and Ida A. Coles Van Nest, aged 1 year and 25 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

The Commandant takes pleasure in informing the members of the Association that every arrangement has been completed to make the trip on Thursday, 13th, as agreeable as possible, and they are requested to procure their tickets at once, to enable the Committee to know how many to provide for.

The assembly will be at the Seventh Regiment Armory, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING UNIversally acknowledged the best in the world. Preserves the leather, does not soil clothing, and gives a lustre equal to the best Japan varnish. Sold by all grocers and shoe-dealers. Wholesale agency, No. 206 Fulton-st.

THE EVENING WISCONSIN, OF MILwaukee, is the oldest, largest and most widely-circulated paper in Wisconsin or Minnesota. We will give special low rates for six months and yearly advertising if application be made soon. Address CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Milwaukee, Wis.

ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO let, at No. 118 Macdougal-st.; gas and bath; terms reasonable to gentlemen wishing a permanent home.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"GOOD-BYE, SWEETHEART."

BY RHODA BROUGHTON.

Author of "Red as a Rose is She," "Not Wisely But Too Well," &c.

"Red as a Rose is She" was the great sensation among readers of fiction last year, and a new work by the same pen has been looked forward to with profound interest. This author is remarkable for the brilliancy and animation of her style, and the genuine flesh and blood of her men and women. There is an indescribable freshness and charm in all that she writes; she is, indeed, almost a revelation in the art of novel-writing, so singularly vivacious, and yet truthful, are all her descriptions, scenes and persons. Her pages have been compared to the odor of June roses, or of new-mown hay, so marked are they by the freshness of nature. "GOOD-BYE, SWEETHEART," which is commenced in this week's number, will be the leading feature in APPLETONS' JOURNAL during the rest of the year.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL continues its series of splendidly-illustrated papers on American localities, and presents each number a choice variety of fiction and papers on interesting subjects. It is a weekly magazine of the best character, published in WEEKLY NUMBERS and MONTHLY PARTS, and contains a larger quantity and greater variety of the better class of literature than any of its contemporaries.

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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary meeting for the election of officers of the Republican Association and delegates to the Central Committee will be held at their rooms, No. 154 Franklin-st., on TUESDAY, July 11. Polls open from 3 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

NATHAN KINGSLEY, JR., President.
WILLIAM M. MONEGEL, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The primary election of the above Association will take place on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at No. 181 Chatham-st. Polls open from 3 until 7 P. M.

DENIS SHEA, Chairman.
MATHEW STEWART, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The primary election for officers of this Association will take place on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at No. 351 Broome-st. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT, Chairman.
JAMES FLEMING, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for officers of the Association, and for members of the Central Committee, will be held at No. 102 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 11. The polls will be open from 3 P. M. until 7 P. M.

CHARLES N. BRACKETT, Chairman.
GEO. NETHERCOTT, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Enrolling Committee for this district will hold their final meeting at No. 130 Prince-st., on FRIDAY, 14th inst., from 4 to 10 o'clock P. M., to hear objections and complete the enrollment.

JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, Chairman.
JOSEPH MURPHY, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The primary election for officers of the Republican Association and delegates to the Central Committee will be held at No. 86 6th-av., on TUESDAY, 11th inst., from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

F. A. CONKLING, Secretary. JOHN D. LAWSON, Chairman.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republicans of this district, enrolled in pursuance of the direction of the Republican State Committee, will meet at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on TUESDAY, July 11, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers of the Association, and delegates to the Central Committee.

WM. H. PALMER, Chairman Committee.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary election for officers of the Republican Association and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at Bleecker Building, No. 278 Bleecker-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, July 11, from 6 o'clock until 10 o'clock.

GEO. F. MEEKLEE, Chairman Board of Inspectors.
ROBT. R. CARPENTER, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary election for officers of the Republican Association and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on TUESDAY, July 11. Polls open from 3 to 7 P. M.

J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., Chairman Committee on Reorganization.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Eleventh District Republican Association are invited to meet at No. 1,193 Broadway on July 11, to choose officers and delegates to the Central Committee. The polls will open at 3 P. M. and close at 7 P. M.

C. C. PINCKNEY, Chairman.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The primary election will be held for the election of officers and delegates to the Central Committee on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, between the hours of 3 and 7, at No. 701 6th-st.

JOSEPH ARCHBOLD, Chairman.
C. H. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call issued by Hon. Jackson S. Schultz and Hon. William Orton, by direction of the State Committee, an election of officers of the above Association and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at No. 161 8th-av., on TUESDAY, July 11, 1871. Polls open from 1 to 5 P. M.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Chairman Committee on Re-enrollment.
JOHN D. McLEAN, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a primary election at Plimpton building Stuyvesant-st., on TUESDAY, July 11. Polls open from 3 to 7 P. M.

M. B. BLAKE, Chairman.
HIRAM MERRITT, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The election of officers of the Republican Association and delegates to the Central Committee will be held at hall, corner of 48th-st. and 7th-av., This (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock. All enrolled persons who are in the hall at the time fixed for closing the polls will be entitled to vote.

JOHN R. RUSSELL, Chairman.
S. W. CLAY, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for officers of this Association and members of the General Committee will be held at Germania Hall, No. 200 3d-av., on TUESDAY next, 11th inst., between the hours of 6 and 10 A. M.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Chairman.
D. C. STURGES, W. P. CUTTER, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary meeting for the election of the officers of the Republican Association in this district, and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at No. 107 East 28th-st., on TUESDAY, 11th inst. Polls open from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M. All members in the room at 7 P. M. will be entitled to vote. By order of the Enrollment Committee.

A. P. MAN, Chairman.
G. W. LYON, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary meeting for the election of officers of the Republican Association, and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at the corner of 6th-av. and 54th-st., on TUESDAY, July 11, 1871. Polls open from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.

R. H. GREENE, Chairman.
WM. H. WARING, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the order of Messrs. Schultz and Orton, a primary meeting will be held at Harmony Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 35th-st., on TUESDAY, July 11, for the election of officers and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. EAGLESON, Chairman.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 15, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Casino Espanol and Valmaseda's Policy—The Captain General's Movements—Miscellaneous War News—Wholesale Surrenders—Whereabouts of Insurgent Forces—Matters at Santiago de Cuba—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 1, 1871.

The Casino Español held a very stormy session a few nights ago, and numerous resolutions were proposed, which, by accident, were not carried, censuring Mr. ARAIZTEGUI, the political secretary, for having written the proclamations which VALMASEDA issued to the Cubans, and which they consider antagonistic to simon-pure Españolism. The epithets of "ARAIZTEGUI," the traitor, and "VALMASEDA," the fool, were flung about by ignorant members of the Cuban codfish aristocracy quite promiscuously. The portions of VALMASEDA'S proclamation which excited their special ire were those by which VALMASEDA offers an unconditional pardon to all who have fought as soldiers on the Cuban side, and pardons all high Cuban officials who surrender with sixty armed men, excepting only such as treated the Spanish prisoners cruelly; and the third paragraph, which pardons all deserters from the Spanish Army who are now fighting on the Cuban side, if they deliver their present chiefs, dead or alive, into the hands of the Spaniards, VALMASEDA reserving himself the right to reward such services if they are of great importance. The last paragraph of VALMASEDA'S proclamation openly countenances a policy which has hitherto been observed on the sly, namely, paying such persons as will conduct the troops to insurgent camps, so as to surprise them, and awarding heavy amounts to such as will contribute toward the capture of prominent men among the revolutionists. Such ideas are not at all in keeping with the ideas of the many of the Casino members; they sit here in Havana, risk neither health nor wealth, and consequently can afford to talk very loud. The promises made by VALMASEDA may be productive of good to the Spanish cause, and circumstances might finish the rebellion, but if the revolution were over tomorrow, many of the Casino members would be deprived of the chance of amassing the fortunes they are now accumulating.

WAR NEWS.

VALMASEDA, after leaving Santiago de Cuba, went to Manzanillo, and thence to Santa Cruz del Sur. It is not known yet whether he will go to Puerto Principe from this place, or whether he will go to Sancti Spiritus, and proceed by way of Moron; some opine that he will go over to Vertientes. At any rate, VALMASEDA has become more cautious since that unfortunate little misunderstanding between the Cubans and Spaniards at the mouth of the Cauto River, where he came very near being killed or captured. The battalion El Rayo is at Santa Cruz ready to escort him, and numerous detachments are scattered along the road from Vertientes to the Principe. In every portion of the Central and Eastern Departments fighting is actively carried on, the most important event of the week being the surrender of the Cuban Generals, JOSE MARIA MENDOZA, alias AL AFRICANO, and FERNANDO ESPINOSA, brought about through the efforts of another Cuban General who surrendered a few months ago, and of whom Gen. JORDAN always spoke and wrote as his bosom friend, and the stanchest defender of the Cuban cause, and, if I mistake not, attacking at one time the correspondent of some New-York journal, for asserting that said General had made overtures to surrender. Among the party of sixty-two men who return their published thanks to the ex-insurgent General CORNELIO PORRO, and who accompanied these Generals, were the following Cuban officers: Nicholas Adan, (father,) Oswaldo and Eloy Adan, (sons,) Melchior Bernal, alias El Chino, a young and talented Havanese, his brother José Eugenio Bernal, Filandro Rodriguez, Blas Rodriguez, Agustin Silva, Porfirio Silva, Alfredo Betancourt and Agustin Cocio. Two more ADANES, EMILIO and ALBERTO, also tried to join this party and surrender, but were captured on the road by Gen. YGNACIO AGRAMONTE, who ordered a Court-martial, and, if similar cases are taken as a criterion, they have been hung by this time. Gen. YGNACIO AGRAMONTE, it is stated, has sent out parties to arrest Gens. MANUEL AGRAMONTE PORRO and JOSCITO RODRIGUEZ, who it is understood have been in treaty with the Spaniards for some time, offering to surrender. If YGNACIO AGRAMONTE places obstacles in their way they may not be able to carry out their alleged intentions. Several insurgents wh ocame in the last *Upton* expedition, among them two foreigners, also surrendered....The column of artillery, during its last excursion, killed forty-four Cubans and took fourteen prisoners, including one Captain, three Lieutenants and an Inspector of Workshops, and came very near capturing the Cuban Minister of Finance, Mr. FRANCISCO SANCHEZ BETANCOURT, whose family they got hold of and brought to Puerto Principe. The losses of the artillery were nine killed and about twenty wounded.... Brig.-Gen. AMPUDIA'S column reports having killed twenty-one Cubans, taken seven prisoners, and destroyed a number of huts. Like all other Spanish commanders, the Brigadier forgets to mention whether he had any killed or wounded. The insurgent bodies of any importance in the Central Department, which are those numbering from two to four and even five hundred men, are now under command of the following Generals: Villamil, Ignacio Agramonte, Manuel Agramonte Porro, Solome Hernandez, Magin, Diaz and La Rosa, while about twenty more second-class bands in point of strength number from 50 to 150 men. The Central Department covers an area of over 600 square leagues, or about 1,800 square miles; the country is mountainous, with plenty of places fit for hiding and for easy defense, and considering the number of Cubans yet in arms, it appears almost madness to say that the insurrection in that Department could be subdued in a couple of months, as a correspondent of the Havana *Diario* prognosticates. It will take more than six months, even if the majority of the leaders should surrender.... The Chiclana Battalion had a fight with a band of about 100 colored men, who fought like demons; two of the black insurgents and nine Spaniards were killed. Spanish news and reports from *presentados* announce that IGNACIO AGRAMONTE is quarreling with some of the other Cuban Generals. This may be so, but it is doubtful. The Spaniards in the meantime are building new forts and laying out settlements around them, which are now becoming quite numerous, these new towns being peopled by parties from the insurrection, some of these places having already 1,500 inhabitants, the men occupying themselves in agricultural pursuits, receiving from $12 to $20 monthly for their hired-out labor.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The Cuban bands which lately appeared at the very doors of the City of Santiago de Cuba have now retired some leagues to the interior, and the roads to Guantanamo and the Cobre are now partially safe to travel. The trials of Spaniards, Cubans and foreigners (Frenchmen) implicated in the conspiracy, or rather the sin, of being discovered in furnishing supplies to the rebels, continue with undiminished zeal at the Villa del Cobre. Among the latest arrests are Messrs. ANDRES and MARIANO VAILLANT, merchants of Cuba, whose sister is married to JUAN COLAS, and a certain MANUEL SEGRERA has been arrested at Manzanillo for alleged complicity in the same affair. It is probable that the sentence against JUAN COLAS will be mitigated or set aside, as the Military Assessor disapproved the findings of the Court as wrong, and in no manner in accordance with the testimony. Gen. PALANCA, who is besieged by crowds of Spaniards and Cubans, interceding for their imprisoned friends, went personally to the Cobre, and allowed each prisoner to give his version of the case. Those who have no friends among the prisoners charge the General with the intention of following the example of his late Secretary, making a pile of money out of the revolution and then leaving, or be dismissed in disgrace like the Secretary.... Several engagements have taken place near Bayamo, but excepting the fact that arms and ammunition from Jamaica had reached MODESTO DIAZ, who is now at Canto Abajo, and that the insurgent leaders CINTRA, COLOMBE, ARIAS, PEPILLO MEDINA and JESUS PEREZ had received ammunition from MAXIMO GOMEZ, and were strongly fortified near Mount Sinai, nothing of special moment had occurred.

CINCO VILLAS.

The execution of EDUARDO DEL MARMOL is fully confirmed, and the killing of JOSE BOTELLA, alleged to be one of the crowd who shot GONZALO CASTANON, the editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, is announced from the same locality. The Havana journals say that MARMOL had been taken prisoner. The official and private documents are all unanimous in stating that he surrendered voluntarily.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The navy is getting its hands full, and repairs on all serviceable ships are progressing rapidly, as several landings of arms, ammunition, and men intended for the Cubans are expected to take place shortly.... A Matanzas gentleman, afflicted with the usual desire to possess slaves, left for Spain a few days ago, and placed one of his negroes with his mother or mother-in-law, Mrs. JUANA GONZALES DE HORTA. There are several versions current, as to whether the slave was whipped or not, but Mrs. HORTA informed the negro that she would send him to work on a plantation, which, to a town-bred negro, is worse than a sentence of death. The negro begged, and then became furious, and when Mrs. HORTA threatened to have him whipped, he drew a razor and cut her throat from ear to ear, and then wounded himself severely. It is not known yet whether the negro will die from the wound, but the whole tragedy is simply another illustration of the beauties of slavery.... Yellow fever, small-pox and a small assortment of other diseases are having very lively times all over the Island, and the doctors have to contend not only with the illness, but also with the hundreds of foolish customs and prejudices current among the people, and which are not confined to the lower classes either. The Vaccination Board, lately assembled in the parish church in Trinidad where the small-pox has been very strong. Of course any body would suppose that every mother would have brought her child to be vaccinated, but the following translation of an item from the local journal of Trinidad proves the contrary: "Not a single child was taken to the church to be vaccinated, and only by strenuous efforts several were obtained for vaccinating by going from door to door and begging of the mothers to have their children vaccinated so as not to lose the vaccine matter."... The great silver inkstand standing in the Hall of Sessions of the Havana Aldermen, on the Governor's table, has taken wings and flown away. As the porters are considered honest men, it is whispered that some Alderman transformed himself into a pair of wings, to help the inkstand to fly.... The weather is excessively sultry, and that famous personage, residing at present in Havana, "the celebrated oldest inhabitant," does not remember such a hot Summer.

QUASIMODO.

The West India Cables—Matters at Santiago de Cuba—Captured Insurgents—War News—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 4, 1871.

After numerous mishaps and a season of ill luck, the enterprise of laying the different West India cables is at last progressing favorably, and it is expected that the so-called Windward Island cable will reach Martinique by the 10th of this month, and thence proceed to Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara. All efforts to recover the cable lost between Porto Rico and Jamaica have been ineffectual, and it is now proposed to underrun the cable, up to a point on the San Domingo coast, or else fish for it there, for a certain distance, the sea being more shallow; then, by making a splice, they will lay a new cable to Jamaica, abandoning the portion from the San Domingo coast to the spot at which it parted. It is understood that the Cable Company will place a vessel on the line to carry all telegrams received at St. Thomas, to Jamaica, and thence will transmit them to the United States and to Europe; but well-informed persons say that no such vessel will be employed, and that the Company will only avail itself of the regular mail steamers touching at St. Thomas and Jamaica, on their way from Europe to Aspinwall.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Gen. VALMASEDA interrogated all the Cuban prisoners personally, and had them brought to Santiago de Cuba for that purpose. The system of arresting a merely-suspected person in one town and carrying him to some village to be tried, where he can neither produce proofs of his innocence or get at his witnesses, is a very reprehensible one. If we add that all these persons are tried by a military Court, whose members are nearly all members of the same regiment, and are presided over by their Colonel, it is obvious that the Court-martial is altogether under the influence of one man,—their Colonel,—and however just and impartial he may be, the system is vicious in the extreme, and liable to produce unfair dealing in many instances. Don JUAN COLAS, one of the Cobre prisoners, and a rich and respected planter, was found dead in his cell at the Cobre on the morning of VALMASEDA'S arrival at Santiago de Cuba. CARLOS SEGRERA, Captain of the Manzanillo firemen, of Manzanillo, has also been arrested and taken to Villa del Cobre.

CAPTURED INSURGENTS.

The Havana public will not have a chance to witness another execution like that of GOICOURIA, the AGUEROS and AYESTERAN, although two very important members of the revolutionary leaders have just been captured under similar circumstances. It appears that of late quite a number of prominent Cubans have either attempted to leave, or succeeded in leaving the island, some to act as Ambassadors and agents of the Republic abroad; others to organize expeditions, (none of which have reached the island lately, with the exception of some small supplies from Jamaica;) and a third class to reach a harbor of safety, being tired of fighting. The Spanish man-of-war *Neptuno* brought Major-Gen. FREDERICO CAVADA and the so-called Cuban Admiral OSORRIO, as prisoners to Nuevitas. CAVADA was a Lieutenant-Colonel in a Pennsylvania Regiment, under Gen. CADWALADER; was imprisoned in Libby, and wrote the book *My Prison Life*. He also furnished to *Harper's Magazine* a piece called a "Description of the Cape of Bella Mar." He was United States Consul at Trinidad, Cuba, and at an early day espoused the Cuban cause. He has been one of the most active and influential of its adherents; was foremost in the burning of villages and plantations, and, as a capture, of no little value, there can be no doubt as to his fate. He was taken to Puerto Principe on the 30th to be tried by Court-martial. OSORRIO remains at Nuevitas to be tried by the navy as a pirate. He was first mate of the steamer *Comanditario*, and the leader of those who seized that vessel while on her regular trip to Cardenas. The steamer was abandoned near Nassau for want of fuel. OSORRIO, some months afterward, brought to the island the *Salvador* expedition, which partly fell into the power of the Spanish forces. Since then OSORRIO has eluded the vigilance of the Spaniards, and has brought numerous dispatches and letters from Nassau to CESPEDES. There is no doubt but that he will be executed. Three more men are reported to be on the key, and it is very likely that these also will be captured, as a guard of sailors is patrolling the key in every direction, while two gun-boats are cruising about. The Captain-General continues to supervise military operations, and, consequently, the Spanish columns move with more dispatch and activity, while the officers in command are compelled to attack the enemy instead of lying around the towns gambling.

WAR NEWS.

At Jobosi, in the jurisdiction of Remedios, the Cuban Captains MIGUEL, MARIANO, CANIRARE, ABULADO, RICO, four other officers named PERDOMOS, and eighteen armed men, surrendered to the Spaniards. CANIRARE will in future act for the Spaniards, and induce other insurgents to surrender likewise. A Cuban officer named CASARIEGO was killed near by.... In the Central Department operations are very active under the guidance of the most intelligent and able military leader whom the Spaniards possess, and who is well known in the United States, where he spent several years and wrote a very fine history of our late little unpleasantness. I refer to Brig.-Gen. PEDRO DE ZEA, at present General-in-Chief at Puerto Principe. A party of Cubans composed of ANTONIO CABALLERO ZALDIVAR and BENARIDEZ and DIAZ as assistants, were trying at La Florida to organize a band with which to excite all those who had surrendered and prevent them from working in the field. Their presence at La Florida was denounced by a Cuban, who appeared willing to join their band; the Spaniards went to the place and killed the three leaders and eight men more. The counter guerrillas del Rey killed the insurgent Colonels, JOSE CAILLEK and NICOLAS MAHY, of Leon, the latter a son of a former Captain-General of Cuba, and destroyed some salt and salt-works on the coast. A number of Spaniards were killed and wounded in these engagements, but on their return to Puerto Principe, the troops were accompanied by over two hundred persons anxious for a shelter.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Copious rains have fallen, and the growing crops look well. Intelligent persons, however, think that the prospect for the year 1871–72 will not come up to that of 1870–71 on account of the lateness of the rains.... The health of Havana and the island generally is good, taking the season in consideration.... The steam-ship *General Sherman*, which should have sailed on Saturday, her regular day, was detained until Sunday evening.

QUASIMODO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, July 10, JAS. M. MILLER sold the four-story brick house and lot, located on the south side of Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as No. 208, for $15,100, cash, the purchaser being JACOB JANTZEN. The house is 23.4 by 48 feet, and the lot 98.9 feet in depth. The price realized was considered low. No other sale was made.

Today two sales of City real estate will be attempted at the Exchange, but the great attraction in the market will be the auction at Flushing, Long Island, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, at which 500 village lots will be offered, together forming a tract of land now and prospectively of especial value. The proposed sale has been referred to at length heretofore as one possessing superior merit, and that the result in its success will be such as to entirely satisfy the projectors of the enterprise is almost a certainty. Sale on the ground at 2 o'clock.

Exchange Sales, Monday, July 10.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

4-story brick house and lot No. 208 West 26th-st., s. s., 123 ft. 4 in. w. of 7th-av., house 23.4x48, lot 23.4x98.9 .... $15,100

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice: title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Fine list of Yonkers property and of farms, offering chances for investment on account of improvements proposed and under construction. JAMES S. FITCH & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 17 and 18.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR IN Haines Bros.' building, No. 27 Union-square, west side; will be let reasonable to a first-class tenant. For particulars apply or address HAINES BROS., No. 27 Union-square.

STORE TO RENT, OR LEASE FOR SALE. —The store and premises No. 436 Broome-st. to let, or the lease and good-will for sale; lease expires May, 1876; immediate possession. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—AT moderate rent for the Summer, a furnished house, delightfully located, perfectly healthy, one hour from City; possession immediately; also, partially furnished cottage, large grounds and well shaded. Address Post-office Box No. 43, Bloomfield.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN FLUSHING, CONtaining nine rooms; rent $250 to 1st May next. Inquire at late residence of late WM. SMART, or No. 184 Water-st., New-York, of F. B. SMART.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HANDSOME brown-stone house on West 48th-st., to private family; $225 per month. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, July 12,
at 2 P. M., on the premises,
POSITIVE SALE OF AN ORNAMENTAL BRICK COTTAGE
AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
one hour from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad.

Situated on the main street, within seven minutes' walk of the station.

The house contains ten rooms, modern improvements; bay window, finished in hard wood.

For maps, &c., apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF SIXTY-FIVE VALUEBLE LOTS, ESTATE OF ELIAS HOWE, JR., DECEASED, BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION, UNDER DIRECTION OF PHILIP S. CROOKE, ESQ., REFEREE.

J. COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following desirable property:

MARCY-AVENUE—Seventen lots corner of Halsey and Macon sts.

MACON-STREET—Sixteen lots near Marcy-av.

HALSEY-STREET—Twenty-four lots near Marcy-av.; also, eight lots in rear of the above. On this property is a two-story cellar frame house; contains eight rooms, four marble mantels, &c.; also a barn and well. This property is very desirable and located near great improvements. Sale positive; title perfect. Terms—Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years if desired. For full particulars apply to DIMMICK & PERRY, Attorneys, Long Island Savings Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Boerum sts., Brooklyn.

REMEMBER THAT JOHNSON & MILLER'S GREAT SALE AT

FLUSHING LAWN

TAKES PLACE TODAY.

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN LEAVES James-slip and 34th-st. ferries, New-York, at 12 o'clock, sharp.

For free tickets and maps apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, this morning, at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

ASHORE FOOTPAD LET POST-haste wheeze yield recapitulate new-fashioned

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE SHILLINGER ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY.

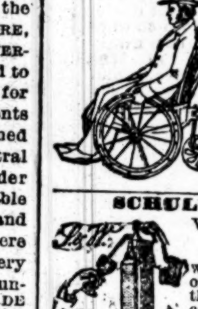
NO. 247 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25.

This Company is now prepared to lay down their Patent Joint Sidewalk in the most artistic manner, and in any design, pattern or color desired, and at a cost far less than that of flagging.

They will also lay court-yards, areas, cellars of houses, floors of stables, &c., using the celebrated English Portland Cement, thereby insuring great durability, entire freedom from dust, smoothness of surface and beauty of finish, &c.

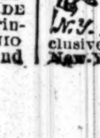
Specimen of the work can be seen at the Battery, Beach-street and City Hall Parks, and at Company's office.

Orders (the only genuine) received at the office of the Company.



INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $15 TO $40, FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one; Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c. The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW YORK,

WILL OFFER TO CLOSE THE SEASON, THE BALANCE OF THEIR SUMMER DRESS GOODS, AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

CHINE BAREGES, WOOL FILLINGS, at 12½ cents.

BLACK GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES, 20 cents, (formerly 50 cents.)

FRENCH JACONETS, 15cents, (formerly 35 cents.)

FRENCH JACONETS, 20 cents per yard, (formerly 40 cents.)

FRENCH ORGANDIES, 25 cents, (usual price 50 cents.)

Fine assortment of plain and striped SILK GRENADINES, GAZE CHAMBRAIS, CREPE DE PARIS, ARMURE GRENADINES, GAUZE SERGES, &c., &c.

ALSO

SILK AND WOOL SERGES, CREPE DE CHINES, JAPANESE FOULARDS, MOHAIRS AND WASH POPLINS,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF SUMMER SHAWLS AT HALF PRICE.

N. B.—This Store will be closed on SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., during JULY and AUGUST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

WE RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT OUR

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE

In this popular department will commence on

MONDAY, JULY 10,

so as to enable us to make room for our large importations for the coming Fall. As a REDUCTION OF FULLY 25 PER CENT. has been made in prices, purchasers will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Gentlemen away from town can have their orders by mail promptly and carefully filled.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trademark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see the the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

PLAIN PINE-APPLE AND CANTON crapes; black, colored and white, striped and plaid, wash silks. Every variety of goods in our line, also American Indian articles. Catalogues sent per mail. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up-stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94–7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON, Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SECOND GREAT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of Household Furniture of every description:

Parlor and bedroom suits.
Dining-room and bedroom furniture.
Three rosewood pianos.
One Melodeon.
Fifty Sewing Machines.
Seventy-five Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
Office Furniture, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 11, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

2,023 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,117 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Little Dorrit*, from Palermo.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. — East River:
4,410 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo schooner *Chieftain*, from Palermo.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The Commandant has to announce the death of our late associate, JOHN S. MEYER.

The members are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 East 54th-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order. MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant. Colonel Commanding.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1871.

Cash Assets	$469,235 46
Cash Capital	200,000 00
Surplus	250,235 46

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BARHER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.)

OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, payable on and after July 15, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

JULY 6, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 148 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1871.

A semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand.

GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. is now payable at the office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

DIVIDEND.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 203 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1871.

A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. (free of tax) is now payable. A return of Fifty (50) per Cent., (free of tax,) in scrip, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, has this day been declared, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1871. Six (6) per Cent. interest on the outstanding Scrip will be paid Sept. 1, 1871.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 23, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., BUFFALO, July 3, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.

C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that, free of United States Government tax, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Seven per Cent. will be paid on and after the 10th inst., at the office, No. 168 Broadway.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO, BANKERS, No. 11 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND Traders' Fire Insurance Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 3, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

BERDAN FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the shareholders of this Company on the 15th inst. The books will be closed until that date.

CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES BLONDELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,

NO. 420 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE.

Deposits before July 21 will draw interest as if they had been made in June.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 23 Abingdon-square, and No. 8 8th-av.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit and bear interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Interest commences on all subsequent deposits from the date of deposit as provided by the by-laws.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Secretary.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, French and German.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Trea'r.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17.

WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest	$2,789,823 74
Surplus	202,782 89
Total assets June 1, 1871	$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.

Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (chartered by the Government of the United States,) No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.

ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION,

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,826; SURPLUS, $189,415 37.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE July 20, draw interest from July 1. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 15 and 17 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by

Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,

who will also act as attorneys for Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.

CHARLES H. DABNEY,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-names of

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. H. WRIGHT, Residing in Philadelphia.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOS. W. DREXEL, J. N. ROBINSON, Residing in New-York.

PARIS, July 1, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business, under the firm-name of

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
No. 3 Rue Scribe.
DREXEL & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
JOHN H. HARJES.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

NO. 64 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us

MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN.

The business will be continued under the firm of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN.

HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

S. B. MUSGRAVE RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO.

T. B. MUSGRAVE,
S. B. MUSGRAVE,
J. G. MUSGRAVE.

JULY 1, 1871.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as seamstress and assist with chamber-work, or take care of one or two children; can be highly recommended from the house of her present employers, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 43 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman and excellent laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, fluting, and do all kinds of fine work in the best manner; has good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant middle-aged woman as good cook and baker, or to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 155 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in a private family as nurse to grown children; is a good seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 112 West 19th-st.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly suited with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants, City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY cook, a situation in a private family, City or country; she understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, of long experience and perfectly qualified, as waitress; would assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 420 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; first-class City references. Call at 156 West 20th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., wanted, situations for a large number of professed Protestant cooks, waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, laundresses, houseworkers, and young girls; country or City; those lately landed.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman and first-class cook and baker in all the departments; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c., supplied at the shortest notice from SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress by a well-recommended girl; able to cut and fit; operates on all sewing-machines. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR INFANTS' nurse, with the best City references, a situation in a private family; no objection to grown children; City or country. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City or country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women, mother and daughter; one as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as waiter and light chamber-maid, or as nurse and plain sewer; have the best of reference from their last place; don't mind going a short distance into the country. Call for two days at No. 287 West 15th-st., corner 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a situation by the day or month; can cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses and under-garments and operate on the machine; good references. Call at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNdress; understands French fluting, pleating, puffing and all kinds of finery and linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 206 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good cook and baker; understands game, pastry, soups, ice-cream and making butter if required; willing to go to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 206 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A FEW more engagements, day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, help with dress-making, flouncing and folds, and all kinds of trimming. Call or address No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, A FEW engagements; can cut and make boy's clothes; does all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; has a machine of her own; if wanted, would go in the country. Apply at 125 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS FOR AUGUST and September by a thorough monthly nurse; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address Mrs. R., No. 45 Elizabeth-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; is an excellent manager; excellent references. Call at No. 99 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, single man of long experience; is a first-class groom and careful driver; can furnish first-class City and country reference. Can be seen at A. QUEREAU'S, Scotland-st., Orange, for one week; or address J. M., Orange Valley, N. J.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MARried man; is a first-class silk and dress-goods salesman, having many years' experience; would be willing to take a situation as light porter or private watchman; is not afraid to work; the best of reference given. Address DONALD, Box 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; best City reference. Address T. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A respectable Protestant man as porter, collector, &c., or any position requiring a trustworthy man; good references; four years in last place. Address T. S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man (Protestant) as coachman and groom; no objection to country; unexceptionable City references; sober, willing and obliging. Address R. D., Box No. 209, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; green-house, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly competent colored waiter; City or country; understands his duties perfectly, and has unexceptionable reference. Call at or address No. 243 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as gardener, &c.; can take general charge of a place, horses, &c. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY arrived, a situation as bartender or grocer's assistant; good City references. Address P. W., No. 480 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; one who thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG and respectable colored man as waiter in the City; boarding-house or family. Address F. J. WATKINS, for two days, No. 70 Sullivan-st.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information, to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT INFANT'S nurse and seamstress; must have reliable City recommendations and feel at home with children of all ages. Apply from 10 till 3 o'clock at No. 42 5th-av.

WANTED—FIRST-RATE GROOM AND coachman; none but Protestants, and with City references, need apply. Apply for two days to A. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS READY for cooks, laundresses, houseworkers, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; clean, cool waiting-rooms.

A JOURNEYMAN HARNESS-MAKER WANTED—Must be sober and steady. Apply at No. 17 7th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BARKER and FRANCIS BARKER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Barker and Francis Barker, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS H. HOLMES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

BIRDSALL & BISGOOD, solicitors for bankrupt, No. 335 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Britannia......Sat., July 15	Sidonian......Wed., July 12
Europa........Sat., July 22	Iowa..........Wed., July 19
India.........Sat., July 29	Ismalia.......Wed., July 26
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 5	Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 2

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2:30 P. M. BALTIC, Aug. —, to follow. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN......Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE......Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.........DAURE.........Saturday, Aug. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin...........$140 | Second Cabin...........$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ITALY, WEBSTER, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, THOMPSON, Wednesday, July 19, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, July 26, at 11 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
NEMESIS.................Thursday, July 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, July 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Thursday, July 20, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, July 22, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin........$75	Steerage..............$30
To London..........80	To London.............35
To Paris...........90	To Paris..............38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.
Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 | Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Java, Wednesday, July 19 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 | Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
China, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris...........................$145, gold.
Return Tickets.................................$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets.................................$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 12th July. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER....................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (via Nassau). July 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..................July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....................July 27
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. GARRISON, will leave pier No. 4, North River, SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, Aug. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going sidewheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Ag't

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK (VIADUCT) Railway Company.

DIRECTORS:

ALEX. T. STEWART,	A. OAKEY HALL,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT,	PETER B. SWEENY,
CHAS. A. LAMONT,	LEVI P. MORTON,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,	HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,	JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,	HENRY SMITH,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	MANTON MARBLE,
R. B. CONNOLLY,	JOHN T. JOHNSTON,

HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice-President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions give public notice for and on behalf of the directors, and of such Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE inst., at the following places in this City, viz.:

At the banking-house of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st.

At the banking-house of the
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
No. 31 Union-square.

The Company is authorized to construct two Viaduct Railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. *The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City.* The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for **five millions of dollars** of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. *This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the Directors of the Company.* On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that County are authorized to issue the bonds of the County to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that County. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the Directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION will be as follows:

TEN PER CENT. of the amount of Stock subscribed for, to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors, on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the Railway on all installments paid on Stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription books shall be opened.

The Company reserves the right to close the subscription books at any time after the twenty-ninth day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX'R. T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BIDS

For $500,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.
The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.
Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.
I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
I. G. KAPPNER,
Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

NOTICE, 25,000.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the First Mortgage Deed of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals, addressed to W. S. GILMAN and N. A. COWDREY, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 20th day of July, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of Twenty-five of the above-named bonds, of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from the sale of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY. } Trustees.

CHOICE SECURITIES.

Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1859, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

W. 25 N.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.......................................892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Eight Per Cent. Bonds

OF

WESTERN R. R. CO. OF ALABAMA.

Guaranteed by the
CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA,
and by the
GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.
Above bonds bought and sold by

SOUTTER & CO.,

NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 39 WALL-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
BELLEVILLE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
LONG DOCK MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

A GOOD SECURITY.

THE CALUMET AND CHICAGO CANAL AND DOCK COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, $1,000 each, 9¼ years to run, principal and coupons payable in New-York, secured by deed of trust to J. Young Scammon, Potter Palmer, and Benjamin F. Haddock, of Chicago, being first lien on Company's land in Cook (Chicago) County—5,000 acres at $60—the land, without improvement, being worth four times the amount. But a limited number of the bonds remain for sale at 95 by
THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
No. 120 BROADWAY,
Where circulars, with full particulars, may be obtained.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

A STATE BOND

AND

Railroad Mortgage Combined.

FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE SELMA AND GULF RAILROAD,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
FOR SALE, FOR THE PRESENT, AT 95
AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These bonds are a first lien, to the extent of $16,000 per mile, on completed portion of a trunk line of railway connecting the whole system of Alabama railroads at Selma with Pensacola, the finest harbor in the Gulf.
The road passes through the finest cotton, timber and coal region in the South, which now gives lucrative traffic.
The payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell at above par.
The direct state debt amounts only to $5,300,000, and its indirect debt, by indorsement, $8,500,000 additional, which make these bonds an undoubted security.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO

Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.
Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road, Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.
The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK, LONDON.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due in 1897, interest payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Bank of America, New-York.
The line of this road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the rich coal-fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East.
The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for one million dollars, (or $10,000 per mile of road,) payable as above.
The road is fully completed and earning much more than sufficient to pay the interest on its bonds.
At the rate at which we are selling these securities, (83 and the accrued interest,) we recommend them as the best and safest of the new mortgage bonds now offered to investors.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
At an election held on the 28th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
EDMUND HURRY,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
DANIEL PIERSON,	GEORGE H. PECK,
CHARLES BUTTS,	JAMES BUCHAN,

CHARLES A. PECK.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 29, 1871, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,	ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON,	WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,	WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	JAMES B. AMES,

EGBERT A. CLARK.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 44,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LOST.—$1,000 REWARD—TWO BAY MARES, one six years old, with two white hind feet, little white mark on face; the other all bay, United States brand and Southern States brand on her. The above reward will be paid by returning them to the owner, WILLIAM KNAPP, at East Morrisania, N. Y.

A FINE SPAN OF BAY HORSES FOR sale, right from Onondaga County; perfectly sound, gentle and kind, sixteen hands high, and can trot together in 2:50. Inquire for STILWELL, at Brown's stables, 8th-av. and 125th-st., south-east corner.

AN ELEGANT BLOOD BAY CARRIAGE-HORSE, 16 hands, 6 years old; warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness. Will be sold at a great bargain, at private stable, No. 55 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BRED BAY-HORSE, 15½ hands, seven years old, sound and kind; a splendid family or doctor's horse; a lady can drive him. To be seen until sold at GARRISON'S Stables, No. 182 Thompson-st., near Bleecker.

A FINE TEAM OF WORK-HORSES, truck and set of harness, all in complete order. Will be sold separately or together. Can be seen at No. 51 and 53 Essex-st., Jersey City.

A—MOST POPULAR SARATOGA AND Newport phaeton, Ham, sole manufacturer and patentee, and cannot be had only at my factory and repository. HAM, 4th-st. and Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO PLEASANT, DESIRABLE ROOMS, connecting, on second floor, with gas, closets and privilege of bath-room, to let, with board, to gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; a fine opportunity for a party of gentlemen to obtain rooms together; location pleasant and easy of access, and house kept in perfect order. Inquire at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.; also board for single gentlemen.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway—Spacious rooms for families and gentlemen; superior board; Summer prices; references.

TO LET—PLAINLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with a French family; accommodation for housekeeping; low rent; references required. Apply at No. 64 West 33d-st.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room on second floor, front; also hall room; front and back hall rooms on third floor; house first-class; references.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bed-room to let, with or without board; references required. Address 114 River-terrace.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.
S. H. MOSELEY,
Former partner Brevoort House.

SURF HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.

OLIVER B. PHILBROOK & SON, PROPRIETORS.
A quiet, retired Summer resort; close to the Beach; nicely finished and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day, transient company $2 50; last season the company included ten clergymen and their families.

COOPER HOUSE,

Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

ALBURGH SPRINGS HOUSE, ALburgh Springs, Vt., will be opened for the reception of guests, June 10, 1871. This house (which includes in its grounds the principal Springs) is located near the banks of the beautiful Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, sixteen miles north from St. Albans. The facilities for boating, shooting and fishing render this region peculiarly attractive to artists, sportsmen and pleasure seekers. The proprietor has made arrangements with the favorite excursion steamer *A. Williams* to make excursion trips among the beautiful islands in the vicinity, or to Plattsburg and the Great Ausable Chasm twice a week if parties so desire. These Lithia and Sulphur Springs cure rheumatism, gravel, dyspepsia, gout, kidney and liver complaints, scrofula and all skin diseases and derangements of the blood, and are now esteemed by the medical profession as the most valuable in point of medicinal and curative properties in America. D. S. CUTTING, Manager, of whom rooms may be engaged in advance.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE—ORIENT POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open, extensively improved; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing, boating and fishing; terms moderate; send for circular. Reached by Long Island Railroad from James-slip and per steamer *Artisan*, Pier No. 26 East River.
M. B. PARSONS.

MONMOUTH HOUSE.—UNION, N. J., 1½ miles from Keyport. Open for the reception of guests; good bathing and fishing; a splendid place for families; terms reasonable; steam-boat *Mattewan* leaves foot of Barclay-st. daily at 4 P. M. Apply at No. 148 Elm-st. or address Mrs. C. HARDICK, Keyport, N. J.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.—Distance from City fifty miles; house two miles from depot at Monroe; stages connect; every accommodation for first-class guests; excursion tickets $2; apply early. J. PATTERSON, or C. H. SANBORN, No. 78 Duane-st.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 3; good accommodations for families with children; no extra charge for extra room. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD CAN be had at the Cromwell House, Garrison's Landing, Hudson River Railroad, opposite West Point; new house, with good shade and accommodations. For further particulars inquire at No. 106 East 23d-st., New-York.

SUMMER RETREAT.—THE MOST DElightful place in the State. The New-Jersey Military Institute on the Delaware River, Trenton, N. J. Inquire at No. 54½ West 32d-st., or by mail.

ASTORIA HOUSE—ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND—Beautiful furniture, location and grounds; best French and American table; moderate terms; pleasant access by Harlem boats.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON, at Hyde Park; house beautifully situated, with superior shade; location unsurpassed; no effort spared to make the house desirable and comfortable; convenient to boats and cars. Address Box No. 27, or apply at Post-office, Hyde Park.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant airy rooms, house standing high and table choice, will please address, for July 1, Box No. 184 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island; gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON; healthy climate, beautiful location, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ferry; terms, $10 per week. Address H. F., Box No. 81 Milton on the Hudson.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE MOST DElightful place for families or individuals is the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware, Trenton, N. J. Inquire by mail.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.
At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.
WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 Union-square.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15.
The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms.
RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D. or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

First meeting, 1871, to commence July 12, and continue six days. W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

CLOSING NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
Mitchell's old Olympic Mock Rehearsal,
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN;
And a new American local comedy, entitled,
AN ANGEL.
LAST MATINEE (but one) SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½.
MONDAY, July 17—Benefit of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Third week and LAST NIGHTS of Boucicault's Irish drama of the
COLLEEN BAWN.
JOHN COLLINS as Myles Na Coppaleen, with songs, "Cruiskeen Lawn" and "Widow Machree."
DOMINICK MURRAY (his celebrated part) as Danny Man.
EMMA HOWSON, with songs, as Elly O'Connor.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

E. P. RANDALL..............................Manager
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
THE BERGER FAMILY,
SWISS BELL-RINGERS, VOCALISTS AND INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
AND ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
THIS, TUESDAY, JULY 11,
Tenth Grand Operatic Concert.
FRAULEIN LISSNER, FRAULEIN LISSNER,
Prima Donna, from the Imperial Opera, Berlin.
GUSTAVUS HALL, GUSTAVUS HALL,
Baritone Buffo, from the Carlo Felice, Naples.
JOSEPH HEINE, the celebrated Solo Violinist.
ADA HEINE, ADA HEINE,
The admired exponent of the late Gottschalk's works.
Jullien's Grand Orchestra and Jullien's Unrivalled Soloists.
N. B. Terrace Garden is admitted by the Press and the public to be the coolest and most delightful Summer resort in the Metropolis. Immediately after the concert bal d'Eté dancing to Jullien's band.
Admission 50 cents. Twelve tickets, $4.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS and his unrivaled Orchestra,
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

LECTURES.

WORKING MEN.—JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Esq., will lecture before the New-York Political Science Society, at Plimpton Hall, 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on TUESDAY, July 11, at 8 P. M., on *Labor, Capital and Co-operation.* Admission free. All are invited.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL REceive a few young men for private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping, at class prices.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 30 East 14th-st., second floor.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.
There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.
Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.
MARK HOPKINS, President.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL,

CODMAN HILL, BOSTON, MASS.,
French and English School for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. Terms, for board and tuition in English branches and French, $600 per annum. For circulars, containing particulars in regard to location, references, &c., apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. M. COCHRANE, Post-office address, Milton, Mass.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address as above.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTItute prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—TWO WELL QUALIFIED male teachers (one as principal) are wanted in a boys and girls' school of high grade, near the City; also four female teachers to take charge of the elementary, preparatory, intermediate and girls' grammar departments; engagement to commence in September. Address TEACHER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office, stating qualifications and salary expected.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NEW DRAMA BY BOUCICAULT.
THIS EVENING
Will be produced an entirely original drama, by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled
ELFIE;
OR, THE CHERRY TREE INN.
The play will be presented with new Music by Mr. Thos. Baker, new and beautiful Scenery by Messrs. Isherwood, G. Evans and J. Hillyard, new Mechanical Effects by Mr. H. Butler and assistants, new Properties and Appointments by Mr. F. Goodwin and assistants, and new Costumes by Benschoten.
In the third act a country dance, arranged by M. Grossi.
The drama will have the advantage of the following well-known artists in the cast: Messrs. Chas. Wheatleigh, J. H. Stoddart, Chas. Fisher, Teesdale, B. F. Ringgold, Chas. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.
ACT 1—DECEPTION.
ACT 2—MYSTIFICATION.
THE MURDER AND THE MURDERER.
ACT 3—EXPLANATION.
MERRY MAKING AND A DANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST WEEK
of the favorite and popular artists,
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS,
commencing MONDAY, July 11, appearing in the great Irish-American drama entitled
UNDER TWO FLAGS.
FRIDAY, July 14, benefit of ROSE WATKINS.
MATINEE SATURDAY, July 15.
MONDAY, July 17, JOHNNY ALLEN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF MR. J. M. WARD.
Every evening at 8. Saturday afternoon at 2.
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.
Matinee every day (but Saturday) at 2 P. M.
THE KNIGHT OF ARVA,
And farce of GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
MONDAY, JULY 17, LES MISERABLES.

DUBUFE'S GREAT PAINTING,

THE PRODIGAL SON,

Now on exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.
Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Health, comfort and recreation.
SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.
GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.
An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.
Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.
Tickets for the excursion.......................$1
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FIFTH ANNUAL GRAND EXCURSION from New-York, Albany and Troy to Montreal via Troy and Albany steamers, Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and Lake Champlain steamers, under the auspices of the French Canadian Association of Troy, N. Y., from Aug. 21 to Sept. 21, 1871, inclusive. Tickets from Troy, Albany and New-York to Montreal and return, good for any day during the time specified, morning and evening trains. New-York to Montreal only $15 20; Albany to Montreal only $13 20; Troy to Montreal only $12 90. About half the usual fare. Tickets may be had at the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Ticket Office at Albany, Troy, Cohoes, the Troy Steamer Offices, and of M. VAINE, General Agent, No. 590 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Aldeney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMERS WYOMING, barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA and ANNA; Eagleswood, Excelsior Park and Oriental Grove to let. Office No. 333 West-st., near Christopher. H. B. CROSSETT.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.
N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steam-boat FLORENCE, Capt. JOHN A. CARNEY, Jr., will leave daily from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35, North River, 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40 A. M. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, same landings, Christopher-st., North River, 2:20; Franklin-st., North River, 2:35; Pier No. 4, North River, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, 3. Hoboken every Wednesday, foot 5th-st., 8 A. M. Jersey City every Wednesday, foot Morris-st., 8:30 A. M.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 7....12:00 M.	Friday, July 7....5:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 8. 1:00 P. M.	Monday, July 10. 8:00 A. M.
Monday, July 10. 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, July 11. 9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, July 11. 3:10 P. M.	Wed., July 12....10:00 A. M.
Wed., July 12.... 3:30 P. M.	Thurs., July 13...3:30 P. M.
Thurs., July 13...11:00 A. M.	Friday, July 14..3:00 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th..11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th.. 3:00 P. M.
Wed'sday, 12th. 12:00 M.	Wed'sday, 12th. 4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 13th. 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th.... 6:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th.... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 15th. 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 15th. 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 15th. 6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 16th... 7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 16th.... 3:00 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.
Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.
EAST RIVER LINE.
Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The fastest elegant river steamers in the world, from new depot, Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Passage less rate than by any other route. Passengers for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZ-zens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-burg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Commission and the Constitutional Question.

Self-Registering Instruments for Meteorological Observations—The Kuklux—The Loan—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Civil Service Commission today decided upon the form of the constitutional questions to be submitted to the Attorney-General. The questions will be transmitted to the President, with the request that he place them before the Attorney-General. Some time during the present week the Commission will adjourn till after the heated season, probably till October, when the constitutional difficulties that now appear will have been thoroughly discussed, and when the new facts which the Commissioners must have learned of the actual condition and needs of the service will have been fully weighed in the mind of each of them. The hot weather that has now come upon this city with its full Summer force, has been the principal cause, it is understood, in influencing an adjournment at this time.

REGISTERING ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES.

One effect of the establishment of the signal weather service, is to stimulate attempts to improve the meteorological instruments of various kinds which are employed in making the observations. A young man in New-York, some time ago undertook the construction of a set of instruments which would register themselves by telegraph. He has already succeeded with such instruments as rain gauges, anemometers, and the like, and is now experimenting with the thermometer, with which he found great difficulty. It is now announced that he has progressed so far as to be sure of success with this instrument, also. It will not be long, therefore, before, in theory at least, if not in actual practice, it will be possible to take the condition of all the meteorological instruments of all the stations in the country at a given time, in the Washington office, by simply connecting the telegraphic circuit through all.

THE KUKLUX.

A. R. WRIGHT, of Georgia, who was a member of the Congress of the Confederate States, and PETER M. DOX, a member of the present House of Representatives from Alabama, are in the city for the purpose of appearing before the Kuklux Committee.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW LOAN.

The report that the new Goverment loan has been withdrawn from the market, is credited here in well-informed quarters, from the fact that it is believed a proposition is about being consummated looking to the absorption of the whole of the five hundred millions of the five-twenty loan of 1862.

CITY PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board of Public Works of the District has already commenced the preliminary work under the Four Million Improvement bill passed last Saturday by the Legislature, and approved today by the Governor. It has appointed an advisory commission of eminent engineers to aid in preparing detailed plans of the proposed improvements and in the prosecution of the work. The advisory board consists of the following gentlemen: Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, Chief of the Engineer Corps U. S. A.; Gen. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.; Gen. O. E. BABCOCK, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and the Commissioners of Public Buildings, and F. J. OLMSTED, of New-York, Engineer in charge of the Central Park. The action of the Board in this respect meets with the approval of all parties here, as some of the features of the above-named bill were modified before its final passage. Many property-holders who were opposed to are now in favor of it, and therefore the prospect of obtaining the money is favorable.

ENTERING TOWN SITES ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior decides in the matter of the application of the Probate Judge of Jefferson County, Montana, to enter certain lands as the town site of Springville; that towns with less population than 100 can enter the public lands under the act of March 2, 1867, they reversing the ruling of the late Commissioner of the Grand Land Office, in this and similar cases. The Secretary concurs in the opinion of Assistant Attorney-General SMITH that although the act of March 2, 1867, makes a limitation as to the quality, according to the number of inhabitants, the limitations for more than 100 and less than 200 inhabitants being 320 acres, yet a less number than 100 may enter the area actually occupied and improved as a town site, not exceeding the lowest prescribed limitation as to quantity.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been confirmed at the Treasury Department: CHARLES G. BOYLON, Clerk in the Boston Custom-house; FRANK ROSSTAM, Assistant Store-keeper in the New-York Custom-house; J. L. PROSEUS, Examiner, and THADDEUS SHELTON, Opener and Packer in the Appraiser's office, New-York. The following appointments of internal revenue officials have been made: Assistant Assessors—GEORGE E. BULLOCK, Third District, Indiana; GILBERT CARUF, Twentieth Pennsylvania; GEORGE W. FITZROY, First Indiana. Gauger—THOMAS W. WINTERBOTTOM, Second District, New-York. Store-keeper—S. D. THORP, First District, Missouri.

A RUMOR.

An unauthenticated report prevails that RICHARD H. DANA will be, if he has not already been, tendered the office of United States Arbitrator, to meet with the other arbitrators at Geneva, under the Treaty of Washington. It is certain that his name has been favorable mentioned in that connection, and that the President will soon formally make the selection.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were as follows: currency, $3,412,000; coin, $89,097,000; certificates, $21,794,000.

THE ALEUTIANS IN ALASKA.

Tour of a Russian-Greek Bishop—Condition of the Native Christians—Commerce.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 11.

Bishop JOHANNES, the chief ecclesiastic of the Russian-Greek Church in America, has recently returned to San Francisco, after a tour of two months in Alaska. Of his visit the San Francisco *Chronicle* speaks in the following terms:

"The Bishop made the journey for the special purpose of seeing for himself the social, moral and spiritual condition of the Aleuts, and to learn from them their experiences under the American Government. As might be expected, our Northern wards found the change from the patriarchal system under which they lived while Russia had possession of the country, to that of the American, bustling, go-ahead, money-making style, rather 'rough.' They have not yet got used to it, and the poorer classes do not seem at all in a hurry to accept the situation. The Bishop found the natives poorly clad, fed and housed. Their material and spiritual wants have been but poorly supplied since the country came into our possession. In some places a few schools have been opened, and labor given to a limited number of the natives. A large number of the better classes of the Aleuts are very eager to have their children educated in San Francisco, where they can learn the English language, and become better acquainted with the customs and habits of the American people. In compliance with the request, it is intended to establish a school and seminary in this city, under the direction of the Bishop and his colaborers, where the rising generation of the Aleuts are to be educated. Already several Russian-American families have their children going to school here, and anxiously await the establishment of the seminary.

While on this northern tour the Bishop addressed a letter to the proper authorities at St. Petersburg, asking for a delegation of monks, who are to establish missions throughout Alaska, and it is probable that Brother THEOPILUS, a well-known missionary, who formerly resided at Nushabaka, will be the chief of the new brotherhood. Investigations show that other Christian sects have made but very little progress among the Aleuts in the attempts to wean them from the Greek Catholic faith. One of the sects made a strong effort to establish a church at Sitka, but, after the expenditure of large sums, the mission proved a failure. It is the intention of the Russian Imperial Government to give special attention to the religious wants of the Alaskans, and thus ward off the proselyting missionaries of other sects. While in Alaska, Bishop JOHANNES decreed that hereafter in all ecclesiastical matters the Gregorian year be substituted for the Julian or Greek calendar year. The Russian Sunday, observed on Monday, will in the future be observed as with us. The Russian-Greek Church in America will consequently celebrate their New-Year's religious ceremonies on the 1st day of January, and not on the 13th, formerly their New Year. This is an important concession, and the first step taken toward healing the historical-ecclesiastical differences between the Russian-Greek Church and the great branches of the same faith among Western nations.

The resources of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, hitherto exported, have principally consisted of seal-skins and furs, but there is every prospect of more important and valuable commodities being shortly added to the list of exports. Two vessels have lately returned from a prospecting voyage for coal, the result being most satisfactory. The *Wild Gazelle* returned on Sunday last with 380 sacks of coal, which had been taken from a large seam situated in a bluff on one of the islands, and with sheltered harbor affording good anchorage for vessels of any size within 500 yards of the spot. This coal is said to resemble a description of Irish coal which is used largely in Great Britain for drying hops, grain, &c. It is described as being of a fine quality of bituminous coal, glossy black, throwing off an intense heat, with very little smoke, and only leaving a small amount of ashes. Traces of iron pyrites are to be found in the lumps taken from near the surface. The other vessel, the *George Harney*, found coal near the coast, in about latitude 58° 30′, and competent judges pronounce this sample to be of so excellent a quality that she has returned for another cargo. A company will shortly be formed for working these veins, proper steps having been taken to secure the title to the discoverers. In addition to coal, both copper and iron have been found; and it is believed that gold also exists; but as yet no steps have been taken for prospecting these metals."

A FORGER CAUGHT.

How the Savings Banks were Swindled, and a Caution Unheeded.

One of the most adroit and successful of sharpers, who has recently despoiled the banks of this City by the exercise of the art of forgery, was yesterday arrested at the National Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, by Detectives FARLEY and SIMMINGTON, of the Central Police, and being taken before Capt. IRVING, at Police Head-quarters, gave his name as ALFRED B. CAULFIELD, and claimed to be a bookbinder, twenty-six years of age, living at No. 83 Third-street.

The fame of the prisoner had preceded him to Police Head-quarters, as several weeks ago the following circular was distributed among all the savings banks of the City:

CAUTION—FORGER WANTED.—A young man about twenty-eight years of age, five feet six inches high, dark hair, dark moustache, small nose, black eyes, 130 pounds, American; opens accounts exclusively in savings banks by depositing small checks first, second time considerably larger, and lastly a certified forged one. If any person answering this description calls, notify PHILIP FARLEY, detective, No. 300 Mulberry-street.

Notwithstanding this notice it appears that the forger did call at several leading savings banks, and repeat in each case the fraud that had been before successful. The first of his operations, so far as yet ascertained, was in the latter part of February last, when he succeeded in defrauding the Bowling Green Savings Bank of $3,870. His method was simple, and adhered to in every case. He first made a deposit of a small amount, against which he drew and to which he added deposits from time to time, until he became known as a regular customer of the bank. He then deposited a check for a larger amount, which appeared to be regularly certified, and would draw immediately against it for the whole amount and disappear before it could be discovered that the check, as well as the certification, was a forgery. By this system he has succeeded since in defrauding the following savings banks of the amounts named: The Oriental, $1,000; the Abingdon-square, $900; the Freedmen's, $600, and, in June last, the Guardian, of $1,500.

On Saturday last, he began operations on the National Savings Institution by the deposit of $1,000 in cash, and yesterday attempted to take the second step by drawing out $300. His appearance, however, when he made the deposit had made an impression which some suspicious acts deepened, that there was something wrong, and Detective FARLEY having been notified was on hand during the entire day. When CAULFIELD came in late in the day he was instantly recognized by the detective as the long-wanted forger, and was immediately taken in custody with the help of Detective SIMMINGTON. The arrest was made upon the complaint of Mr. WALTER ROCHE, of the Guardian Savings Bank, who will appear against the prisoner when he is arraigned this morning before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court.

Base-Ball—Eckford vs. Atlantic.

About 200 greatly-disappointed people were present at the Union Ground yesterday on the occasion of the first match between the Eckford and Atlantic Clubs this season, and they left the field disgusted with the muffin display at the bat and in the field, which resulted from the use of a very elastic ball, said to be a Peck & Snyder "dead" ball, but it proved to be as lively as one of last year's rubber balls. Home runs were numerous on both sides, and, of course, there was necessarily a great deal of muffing. The contest was such as to be unworthy detailed description. We give the score below:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
McDonald, c. f.	1	1	1	0	Allison, 1st b.	5	3	4	0
Remsen, l. f.	2	3	2	2	Martin, p.	5	4	0	0
Hall, s. s.	1	2	1	3	Nelson, 3d b.	5	4	4	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	1	1	13	0	Gedney, l. f.	6	5	2	1
Boyd, c.	3	2	1	2	W. Allison, r. f.	4	3	0	0
Powers, p.	2	0	1	0	Hicks, c.	2	4	10	1
Kenny, r. f.	2	2	2	4	Chapman, c. f.	2	4	2	0
Carney, 2d b.	1	4	4	3	Holdsworth, s. s.	5	5	2	4
Clinton, 3d b.	1	1	2	1	Shelly, 2d b.	4	3	3	2
Total	14	16	27	15	Total	38	35	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	0	5	0	1	0	7	1	0	—14
Eckford	2	6	1	3	2	7	11	4	2	—38

Umpire—Mr. PIKE, of the Haymaker Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Atlantic, 8 times; Eckford, 14 times.
Runs Earned—Atlantic, 1; Eckford, 10.
Total Fielding Errors—Atlantic, 22; Eckford, 17.

The Robinson Embezzlement.

Complaints were made, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, in the case of AUGUSTUS A. ROBINSON, an account of whose embezzlement of the funds of his employer, HENRY WELSH, No. 341 Washington-street, has been published in the TIMES. The affidavits made by Mr. WELSH covered only the transactions of April 15 and June 16, on each of which occasions the prisoner appropriated $1,000 to his own use. On the earliest of these dates, Mr. WELSH signed a check on the German-American Bank, in favor of the New-York Steam Sugar Refinery, for $581 46-100, which ROBINSON entered on the check-book as being for $1,581 46-100, and was thus enabled to take $1,000 from the cash receipts of the day without causing any discrepancy after making the necessary alterations in the deposits. On the 16th of June his operation was slightly different. It was part of his duty to make the deposits of the cash payments in the store, and on the day named he deposited $4,132 13-100, but entered the sum of $5,132 13-100 in his check-book, and appropriated $1,000 from the cash of the day to his own use. In each of these cases the accused was committed in default of $5,000 bail for trial. ROBINSON stated when arraigned that he is a native of Boston, twenty-seven years of age, but declined to say anything about the charge against him.

Effects of the Excessive Heat.

The extreme heat of yesterday was attended with some casualties, of which the following were the only ones reported at Police Head-quarters.

ELIZA FURLONG was overcome at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, but soon recovered and went home.

PETER BORNHAM, eleven years, found in the street insensible from the effects of the heat, and was taken home.

FRANK SHANLEY, while at work paving on Second-avenue, near Ninety-second-street, was overcome by the heat, and was taken home.

The German Free School.

From the annual report of the Directors of the German Free School, in Fourth-street, just issued, it appears that during the past year the receipts amounted to $12,998 52; the expenses were $11,999 48, leaving a surplus of $3,848 03. During the past six months the average attendance of pupils per month was 562, who were instructed by Dr. STRAUBENMUELLER, the Principal, ten male teachers, two lady teachers of female handicraft and one drawing master. The German Free School during late years has become a very popular institute, and is attended by many children of Anglo-American parentage resident in the district. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. FRANK; Vice-President, S. D. Sewards; Treasurer, Charles Boss; Secretary, Charles Gueatner; Directors, Messrs. Maierhofer, Placcus, Roedel, Becker, Link, Keller, Ulrich, Eybel, Schuck and Klein.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Appearance of the Scene—The Burial of the Victims—The Switchman.

The remains of GEORGE HILL, the fireman on the Aurora, of the New-York train, were removed to Elizabeth at the same time as those of KERMAN, and his funeral will take place today. He leaves a wife who is not yet twenty years old, and a child a year old.

SAMUEL S. TAYLOR, the "wiper," who died from his injuries at St. Michael's Hospital, will be buried today from his residence on Crawford-street, Newark. The Masons have taken charge of his remains. The friends of DANIEL W. WHITE came on yesterday from Connecticut, where he formerly resided, and took his body to New-Haven, where he also will be buried today.

Despite the fact that the road had been entirely cleared, a large number of persons yesterday visited the scene of the accident. An entirely new locomotive, and one of the finest on the road, was put on yesterday in place of the Plainfield, and the trains ran as usual.

The Company is taking an interest in WM. THOMPSON, the switch-tender, and will furnish the amount of his bail, $5,000. In conversation, he acknowledges the fault to have been entirely his, in that he was not at his post, but says he cannot bring himself to believe that he had not changed the switch and fastened it after the passage of the gravel-train. He says some boys who passed him while he was in the woods may have meddled with the switch.

Boss Tweed's Street-Lamps.

There are two ways in which the Common Council accommodates the Whisky Ring, the leading Tammany politicians or the friends of these. They give them ornamental lamps in front of gin palaces at the public expense, or kindly order simply "lamps" to be placed in front of other places owned by the Ring. An example of the latter is as follows:

Resolved, That a street-lamp be placed and lighted in front of No. 172 Mercer-street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Resolved, That a street-lamp be placed and lighted in front of No. 174 Mercer-street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The above are just as they passed both branches of the Common Council, under the care of Assistant Alderman ISAAC ROBINSON, of No. 62 Macdougal-street.

Now, let us see who owns this property, before which these lamps were ordered to be placed. The record of real estate transfers reads as follows:

"May 30, 1870, Mercer-street, east side, 50 feet south of Bleecker-street, 80 by 85, AUGUST POTTIER and WM. P. STYMUS to WM. M. TWEED, $120,000."

Mr. TWEED was directed to place the lamps in front of his own property, therefore.

After he had purchased the property, principally to assist MIKE NORTON in increasing his influence in that Assembly District, and thus to have an increased influence in support of himself, he assisted MIKE and a friend of his, CANARY, to run a Tammany livery-stable, and it is in front of this that the actual tax-payer may now behold two beautiful ornamental lamps. Comment is unnecessary.

Two Stories About a Spree—A Serious Complaint Against Policemen Dismissed.

A large number of complaints against policemen were investigated yesterday morning by Commissioners SMITH, MANIERRE and BARR, the principal of which was one against Capt. GURMER, Special Officer LAMBRECHT and Patrolman HAMILTON, all of the Nineteenth Precinct, made by BARTHOLOMEW GREY, of No. 105 Crosby-street, and foreman of the Metropolitan Stables. His story was that on Wednesday evening last, in company with one JAMES WAMBOLD, he drank lager-beer at the Jones' Wood Hotel. After drinking, a dispute arose with the bar-keeper about the pay, and they walking away the bar-keeper followed and seized GREY by the collar, who thereupon struck the bar-keeper. He was then seized and run out of the place by Capt. GURMER and the officers. He went back for a cigar, when Capt. GURMER called him a vile name and LAMBRECHT struck him on the head with a club, and Capt. GURMER also struck, as did HAMILTON. He was taken to the Station-house, where a Sergeant tore his whiskers out; he was locked up and the next day held in $200 bail to keep the peace. The accused officers showed an entirely different state of facts. Capt. GURMER did not use any vile language nor strike GREY, nor did LAMBRECHT, who never carries a club, nor did HAMILTON, for the reason that he was not there. Sergt. ROBERTS testified that GREY was the most disorderly person he had seen brought into a Station-house during an experience of eleven years. As to pulling out his whiskers, nothing of the sort occurred, as all that was done was to hold him by the beard so that the surgeon could examine and dress the wound on his head, which he had received by falling against the wheel of his carriage. A vote was taken in open session and all the complaints were dismissed, only Commissioner BARR voting in the negative.

The Alleged Brady Burglary.

An examination was held yesterday by Justice HOGAN in the case of LARRY BRADY, an account of whose arrest in Court on Saturday for complicity in a burglary on the premises of GEORGE WERNER, No. 176 William-street, on the 6th of February last, appeared in the TIMES on Sunday morning. He produced a witness who testified that at the time of the burglary he was with BRADY and several others at Central Park. BRADY himself testified to the same effect, and that some time ago he was told by Officer FINN, of the Fourth Precinct, that he was wanted for a burglary in the Second Precinct, and FINN requested him to call next day at his residence, and he would take him before the Judge. Next day BRADY was drunk, and did not call on FINN as requested, and, although he has met him almost every day since, the officer has never spoken to him about the matter. It also appeared that the dramatic effect of the arrest in the Court-room was arranged beforehand. When BRADY went into the Fourth Precinct Station-house, on Saturday, to make the charge of felonious assault against JOHNSON, it seems that he was recognized by Capt. ALLAIRE as the man wanted for the William-street burglary, and information was sent to the Second Precinct that BRADY was about to go before Justice HOGAN, whereupon Officer DEVIN was at once dispatched to make the complaint of burglary against him. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

The Customs Appraiser's Department.

During June the invoices examined and passed were 14,986—an average of 576 per day, which is an increase of 3,131 cases over the corresponding month of last year. A comparison of the six months past of this year, with the corresponding term of 1870, exhibits the same relative proportionate increase in the importations. Some idea of the value of the Appraiser's Department to the revenue, and of the efficiency of its management under its present chief, Hon. W. A. DARLING, will be made manifest by the following figures: The whole number of invoices upon which goods have been advanced reaches, for the month of June, 1,710, against 1,171 of June, 1870; an increase of 539. The whole amount added to invoices to "make market value" for June, 1871, is $24,591 27. The aggregate of advances of duty on gold is $207,412 33, making a total of saving to the Government revenues by the Appraiser's Department of $232,003 60, the highest point ever yet reached in a single month, and that the lightest business month of the year. The saving last year, same month, was $112,917 94, exhibiting a difference in favor of June, 1871, of $119,085 66, nine-tenths of which has resulted from a closer examination and valuation of the goods imported.

The Polaris Heard From.

The North German steamer *Rhein*, from Bremen, reports: July 6, latitude 40° 45′, longitude 63° 14′, saw a United States gun-boat under canvas bound east. There is no United States gun-boat cruising in those waters at present, and the vessel referred to can only be the *Polaris*, Capt. C. V. HALL, bound to the Arctic regions. She left New-London on the morning of the 3d inst., and the vessel seen on the 6th (sea account) was about four hundred miles east, one-half south from New-London. Allowing for the necessary variations of course in getting out of Long Island Sound and crossing George's Shoals, this would be a satisfactory position for the *Polaris*, and it may be assumed that she was doing well, being then to the eastward of Halifax.

Several Men Buried Under an Embankment—One Killed.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, an embankment at Sixty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, under which a number of men were working, suddenly fell, burying several men. All were extricated uninjured, except JOHN HAGGERTY, a native of Ireland, fifty years of age, who received injuries from which he died in a few minutes, and JASON T. HAZARD, of No. 232 Division-street, who had his thigh broken. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the remains of the deceased were taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house to await an inquest.

Trials of Firemen.

An order of the Fire Commissioners, issued yesterday, says that "CHARLES KOEHLER, bell-ringer on Fifty-first-street Tower, having been arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island for personating a policeman, and extorting money from a woman while pretending to take her to the Station-house, is dismissed the service of the Department." His pay has been stopped since the 23d ultimo. "In the case of JOHN DOHERTY, fireman of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 6," continues the same order, "it was proven that he was called upon by a policeman to assist him in the discharge of his duty, and while in the act of rendering assistance was assaulted by a person dressed in citizen's clothes, who proved to be an officer of one of the Courts. DOHERTY, considering himself an injured man, expostulated with the officer for striking him, was arrested by a policeman who had in the meantime arrived on the ground, and taken before the Magistrate on the plea of assault and battery. The officer failing to sustain the charge the accused was dismissed. The absence of DOHERTY from company quarters being unavoidable, he is therefore excused."

John Scannell Surrenders Himself.

At 4 P. M., yesterday, Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, learning that JOHN SCANNELL, who, on the night of the 19th of September last, shot THOS. DONOHUE, supposing him to be the man who assassinated his brother FLORENCE, was at the Bull's Head Hotel, on Third-avenue, went there and captured him without difficulty. It transpired subsequently that SCANNELL had visited Judge GARVIN in the morning and gave bonds in $20,000 to appear for trial. On learning this, Superintendent KELSO ordered Capt. CAMERON to release him.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The news of the acquittal of Hon. A. H. LAFLIN of the charge of perjury before the Circuit Court of Herkimer was received at the Custom-house and elsewhere in circles where the Naval Officer is known with every demonstration of delight. It was evident from the first that the charge was groundless and instigated purely from political motives, and his acquittal is regarded as a triumphant vindication of the honesty of his private as well as of his official career. Mr. LAFLIN will be in this City during the day, when he will receive the congratulations of his friends.

In a large City like this, letter boxes are thought to be almost a necessity, but their advantage is at least questionable when it is known that a long time often intervenes before their contents is taken out. Papers that were placed on the large box on the corner of Beekman and William streets Sunday afternoon still remain there. How many hundred letters are inside, and for what length of time they have been there, is wholly a matter of conjecture, as there is no means of investigation; but that such neglect does occur, may be of some moment to persons who are accustomed to place letters of importance in these receptacles.

DAVID JOHNSON was brought before Judge SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of swindling PHILIP REIN, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, out of a diamond ring, valued at $140. It appeared that the prisoner purchased a ring for $140 in the jewelry-store attached to the hotel, and directed it to be sent up to his room and he would send down the money. Immediately afterward he was discovered to have left the hotel, taking the ring with him. JOHNSON, who is stated to have frequently played similar tricks throughout the City, pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial.

Gen. JONES, the Postmaster of New-York, will visit Washington in a few days, and during his stay there will endeavor to settle the question whether the attachés of his office are entitled to vacation and pay during the Summer season. That which has been customary for so many years, not only in this, but other departments of the service, should be established by a definite order, and it probably will be. Meanwhile, the Post-office clerks are taking their vacation, as they have in times past.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, the special mounted squad for duty in Sixth and Seventh avenues was organized, ALEXANDER WILLIAMS being appointed Acting Sergeant and assigned to the command. The head-quarters were fixed at the stable in Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The Board also passed a resolution forbidding Police surgeons from receiving compensation for services rendered at any Station-house, or at the Police Head-quarters.

The singing school established by the North-eastern Saengerbund has commenced a new quarter and admitted a number of new pupils. The Music Committee has engaged as teacher for the first class Mr. WM. GROSCHEL, the musical director of the Teutonia Society. The second class is in charge of Mr. NAUMANN. The school is located at the Germania Assembly Rooms, and during the brief period of its existence has become quite a popular institution.

Superlatively a nuisance—especially on a warm day—in the hand of a stranger without money, seeking for employment in a large City like this, is a semi-Saratoga trunk, valise, or an immense family carpet-bag. The Young Men's Christian Association has fitted up a room where persons who have baggage, but no money, can check the former and then, disencumbered, find employment if they can. The accommodation is "without price."

Col. MARCY, of Gen. SHERMAN'S staff; Cols. J. H. KING and H. Y. HUNT, and Majors R. I. DODGE and A. J. ALEXANDER, will meet in this City on the 15th inst., to revise the army regulations. Similar commissions have met for the same purpose before within the last ten years, but their reports were not adopted by Congress. The present army regulations were adopted in 1861, when SIMON CAMERON was Secretary of War.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, ROBERT CARTER, colored, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months for grand larceny; PHILIP DOYLE for six months for petty larceny; WM. MURRAY, petty larceny, for six months; FRANK LINTON, grand larceny, for two years and six months; JAS. MOONEY and JAS. KAVANAGH, each thirteen years of age, were sent to the Catholic Reformatory for burglary.

It has been ascertained that THEODORE ALTHER, who was found dead on the floor of his room at No. 309 Broom-street, died by some irritant poison, the precise character of which has not been determined. The deceased, who was a chemist, had been very despondent for some time past in consequence of lack of means, and it is supposed that he committed suicide. He was a native of Switzerland, thirty-two years of age.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, MARY MCALEER, a domestic, was charged with stealing $100 from Mrs. EMMA FOSTER, of No. 144 West Twenty-sixth-street. The complainant admitted that she sometimes advertises as an "astrologer" under the name of Mme. De Costa. There was no evidence against the prisoner, and she was acquitted.

The female parasol and umbrella makers—a hard-working class of lady operatives, whose toilsome vocation seldom during the year permits them to enjoy a recreation—yesterday had a holiday, which was fully enjoyed by all participating. The occasion was the second annual picnic of the Female Parasol and Umbrella Makers' Union, which came off at the Lion Park.

CHRISTINA KUNS, of No. 214 East Forty-first-street, who had become insane from the loss of a child, yesterday attempted to commit suicide, but the pistol, which she placed to her breast and fired, proved to be loaded only with powder, and severe burns were the only result of the attempt. The woman was secured and cared for by her friends.

A printer in Duane-street displays upon his sign the following bad recommendation of himself and business: "The Poorest Printer in the World. No attention whatever paid to orders; prices higher than any other house in the City; seventeen small business cards for $1,000 in gold; other work in proportion. How this world is given to lying."

A few days ago JOS. DALTON was committed at Jefferson Market Police Court for felonious assault. Yesterday GEORGE WAGNER presented himself before Judge SHANDLEY and offered to "go his bail," swearing he owned a house which he gave as his residence. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that he owned no property whatever. He was committed.

A church has just been completed at Fifty-seventh-street, corner of Madison-avenue, for the members of the Dutch Reformed Society. Rev. Dr. GANSE will be the pastor. The old edifice has been pulled down to make room for the more commodious building, which is a splendid structure.

MINNIE FRENCH, a native of North Carolina, twenty years of age, last evening attempted to commit suicide at the house of bad repute No. 117 West Thirty-first-street, by shooting herself through the left breast with a pistol. The physician who was called considered the wound fatal.

SIMON LEVI, a merchant, was brought before United States Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday, on a charge of obtaining goods within three months of the time of commencing proceedings in bankruptcy with fraudulent intent. He was committed for examination.

Look out for your hats, gentlemen, when you ride in the street-cars. Small boys who are scarcely up to their teens run alongside of the vehicle, and, springing up with the agility of a cat, seize the "tile" and dart off with it before the victim is well aware of his loss.

The sewer near Fulton Ferry, which has so long been a disgrace to the City, is at last being opened and the passage cleared out. The amount of mud and garbage taken out yesterday was remarkable. It gave forth a most disagreeable odor.

JOHN HELLMAN, thirty-three years of age, who lived in Sixty-sixth-street, was upset in a boat in the East River, off the foot of Seventy-fourth-street, yesterday, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

A fire occurred last evening on the top floor of the tin manufactory of WM. MUSGROVE & SONS, No. 348 West Forty-first-street, doing a damage of $1,000 to stock, which is fully insured.

The Robert A. Jones Association, of the Seventh Ward, had a pleasant excursion to Excelsior Grove, on the Hudson, yesterday.

A large steam dredging machine is engaged in removing the *débris* from the Coenties' Reef, and brings to the surface a quantity of stone and earth daily. This is the reef that was so successfully blasted some few days ago under the superintendence of Gen. NEWTON.

AUGUSTUS DEGEN is a candidate for Superintendent of National Cemeteries, and Gen. MCDOWELL has appointed Surgeon J. B. WRIGHT, Capt. E. V. SUMNER and First Lieut. J. H. MAHNKEN, Adjutant Eighth Cavalry, a board to examine him as to his qualifications for the position.

Croquet slippers are now sold in all the principal shoemakers' shops. They are generally ornamented with golden balls and mallets embroidered on the front, and the most expensive have coral, ivory or gold inlaid on these ornaments.

The second and final coating of the Grahamite Asphalt is being laid down at the Battery Park. As soon as the work is completed at the Battery, "the Mall" at Central Park will be laid with this pavement. That's the way the money goes.

Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, late Naval Officer, expects to leave for a short trip to Europe in October. His son, IRVING, is on his way home from Egypt, and will arrive here by the *Russia*, which leaves Liverpool on the 27th of August.

The filling-in of the area between Amity and Fourth streets, where South Fifth-avenue was connected with Fourth-street, is completed. The grading of the roadway was nearly finished yesterday afternoon, and the east sidewalk was laid.

The Young Men's Christian Association is having an elevator constructed in its new building, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, for the accommodation of visitors who prefer to ascend perpendicularly, seated.

Deputy Marshals PURVIS and ROBINSON discovered five barrels of whisky in a basement store in Cedar-street yesterday, and caused them to be seized. Proceedings will be taken for their confiscation.

The second number of the *Nautical Gazette*, published last week, is even better than the first. It is full of interesting matter for the information of those who "go down to the sea in ships."

The contractors for constructing the water works at Rahway commence operations this week. The Commissioners have sold $100,000 seven per cent. water bonds, having twenty years to run, at 100¼.

An old church in Franklin-street, the wooden tower of which still remains, and is adorned with large "posters," is now used as a manufactory for mineral waters.

Mr. JAMES B. HODGSKIN will deliver an address on "Labor, Capital and Co-operation," before the members of the New-York Political Science Society, at Plimpton Hall, this evening.

A boiler in the white-lead manufactory No. 110 Horatio-street exploded yesterday morning, doing a damage of $100 to property, but without injuring any person.

The British gun-boat *Minstrel*, which arrived at this port early on Sunday morning, came up the river yesterday morning, and anchored off Castle Garden.

By certain chemical processes scraps of old cheese are transformed into "oil of pine-apples" which is extensively used in the syrups dispensed by soda-water dealers.

Gen. NEWTON having been absent from the City for some time past, proceeds today on a tour of inspection of the works in the harbor under his care.

Lieut. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, of the United States Army, and Commodore MCKINSTRY, of the United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The proprietors of large dry goods stores present their customers with fans on which are printed the prices of the various articles in the store.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. BUCHANAN has been relieved from duty in Pennsylvania, and ordered to Fort Hamilton, by Gen. MCDOWELL.

Several hotel-keepers complain that the present attack of warm weather has seriously interfered with their business.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, of the United States Army, and Judge CASEY, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

United States Senator POWELL CLAYTON, of Arkansas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator A. H. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Count CEDERSTRAHLE, of the Swedish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. GREGORY SMITH, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.

Music at Tompkins-square at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The Aldermen passed a resolution yesterday afternoon directing the Street Commissioner to enter into contract with EDWARD CLARK for the removal of offal from the city for $500 per annum. The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for repairing the Corporation Counsel's office. An ordinance was passed declaring it unlawful to throw old iron, crockery and glassware into the streets. It was also decreed that no junkman shall be allowed hereafter to have more than six bells on his cart.

An adjourned meeting of the "Mechanics' and Merchants' Exchange Association" was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 337 Fulton-street. The President, Mr. HENRY HEARTEAU, stated that the object of the organization was to get exchange rooms such as those now occupied by a similar organization in New-York. The names of several members were added to the roll, and $200 was subscribed to assist in carrying out the objects of the Association.

Since the passage of the Bankrupt act in June, 1867, there have been 661 merchants declared bankrupt in Brooklyn. From this it follows, there being but one bankrupt to five unsuccessful merchants, that since the date mentioned 3,305 persons must have retired from business poorer than when they commenced.

Mr. FRANK SWIFT, street contractor, through his counsel, moved, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel the City Controller to pay him $17,881, for work done on Sackett-street. The motion was opposed by the Corporation Counsel, and the Court reserved its decision.

JOHN DWYER was arrested yesterday, charged with being one of a party of roughs who assaulted and beat Officer MCGOWAN, of the Third Precinct, almost to death, on Sunday night, in the lower part of Court-street.

JOHN ARMSBY, a German, while engaged in tilling some ground in front of his house, at No. 25 South Fifth-street, last night, about 6 o'clock, dropped dead. The cause is supposed to have been heart disease.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night, JOHN COSTELLO, thirteen years of age, residing at No. 136 Harrison-street, was drowned in Newtown Creek, near Metropolitan-avenue. The body was recovered and taken home.

Four three-story frame houses at the corner of Pachen and Gates avenues were blown down by the wind on Saturday night. They were owned by JAMES HALL. He estimates his lose at $2,000.

SYLVIA MAILLARD, charged with manslaughter, in killing of GEO. WILSON in Williamsburgh, in December last, was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500, by Justice TAPPAN, yesterday.

A man named ISRAEL FRANKFORT, residing at No. 279 Grand-street, E. D., committed suicide by drowning at the Greenpoint Ferry, last night.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Wednesday the stockholders in the new Staten Island Railroad will meet for the purpose of organizing, the one hundred thousand dollars called for at the last meeting being all subscribed. As soon as the company is formed the route will be surveyed, and it is said the work of building will commence as soon as the material can be had. The route of the road will be from Ward's Point through Reischerville, Rossville, near Richmond village, Springville, Graniteville, Port Richmond, to New Brighton.

William and Theodore Halivay, Cornelius Lane, Timothy McHugh, Timothy Peters and John McCall, from New-York, were arrested yesterday, in the ferry-house at Stapleton, for disorderly conduct, and taken before Justice MCCOLOUGH, who discharged them with a reprimand, TIMOTHY PETERS being fined $10.

A grand panorama of Italian scenes will be exhibited in St. Andrew's Church at Richmond, to-morrow evening.

The steam-ship *Nemesis*, Liverpool, with 523 passengers is, detained at the Upper Quarantine grounds.

Capt. GRAHAM, an inmate of the Seamen's Retreat the past year, died yesterday from dropsy.

NEW-JERSEY.

An old *habitué* of the Jersey City saloons, round Montgomery-street and Exchange-place, Jersey City, named TOM NORTON, yesterday was in Mr. BAILEY'S restaurant, waiting for something to turn up in the nature of an invitation to drink, when a man named HENRY THOMPSON entered, and was helping himself. An altercation arose between NORTON and him, when the former drew a knife and severely stabbed him in the hands. He also attempted to stab him in the breast, but he was prevented and secured, and handed over to the Police.

On Sunday evening, the Roman Catholic Temperance Societies of Jersey City and Elizabeth, to the number of about 1,000, held a mass-meeting in the latter city, at the "Port," under the auspices of the Catholic State Temperance Union. Several clergymen occupied seats upon the platform, among whom were Father HENNESSEY, the "Father Mathew" of New-Jersey, Father CODY, and others.

MCKINNEY, the farmer who owns the farm in Morris County, of which the bottom has fallen out, is anxious to sell, but can find no purchase. A man descended one of the holes, and found that, as far as he could see, the place was hollowed out, and the crust did not appear to be more than three feet thick. People are afraid to venture in the fields. The ground at the bottom of the cavities was found to be very porous, and the strange caving in is attributed entirely to the action of the water from the canal upon the limestone underlying the top soil.

LIZZIE MILLER, a professional "faintist," has been arrested in Camden. The takes a sufficient quantity of morphine or laudanum, and then faints upon a door-step previously selected; the family takes her in until her recovery, when she tells a pitiful tale to extort money, or else uses her knowledge of the premises for even less legitimate purposes.

REUBEN BRUNDAGE was bailed in $1,000, yesterday, by Justice MAIRES, on a charge of fraudulent representations in a real estate transaction with SIMEON H. KEPPLER. It is alleged that BRUNDAGE represented to KEPPLER that property which he bought from him was unincumbered, although there was a mortgage upon it of $800.

Burglars entered the residence of a Mr. BINGHAM, No. 277 Belleville-avenue, Newark, on Sunday evening and completely ransacked the house, the family being absent at the sea-shore. A large number of articles of small value were taken. From appearances the burglars may have spent some time in the house.

P. W. DECKER was yesterday arrested at Newark charged with having set fire to HAMMOND'S blacksmith-shop a week ago. He was in partnership with HAMMOND and had obtained an insurance policy of $500 without the knowledge of the latter.

"General" GRENTHAUL, the reputed "cracksman" of New-York, and LOUISA MILLAR, who were arrested some days ago in Jersey City, at the Cunard Docks, on suspicion, were discharged yesterday for want of evidence.

The British Provident Association is about establishing branch societies in Jersey City and Newark. Natives of England, Ireland or Scotland, irrespective of creed, are eligible for membership. The influence of the parent society is beginning to be felt.

Newark is building a new dog pond.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Midshipmen F. E. Greene and W. E. Sewell are ordered to the *Congress*. Master Alfred Force is detached from signal duty and placed on waiting orders.

[Advertisement.]

The official report of the drawing of the first of the series of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts held at Irving Hall on Saturday the 8th inst., is now being prepared, and will be published in the papers of this afternoon and to-morrow's papers, and will embrace the list of numbers drawn, together with the Commissioners' report. The concerts will commence again on the 24th inst., and will be continued until all the prizes are drawn. Tickets for sale in New-York until the final drawing.

J. L. ROBERTSON, No. 678 Broadway.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cambria	July 11	New-York	Hamburg.
Wyoming	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidonian	July 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Nemesis	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 15	New-York	Glasgow.
Algeria	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	July 15	New-York	Havre.
Rhein	July 15	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, ETC.

Sherman	July 13	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	July 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
Perit	July 15	New-York	San Domingo

Closing of Foreign Mails at General Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Hamburg and Cherbourg, by the *Cimbria*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only, on the pier at the foot of Thirtieth-street, in Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wyoming*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.	
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 8—*In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.*—Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria, Hon. Francis Lawley, Hon. M. C. Kerr, Alderman Henry Dawson, Jr., Dr. J. Newton Walker, Dr. Van Tuyle, Mrs. Van Tuyle and child, Dr. Alex. B. Shaw, Dr. E. A. Boque, Dr. W. H. McGrath, Rev. Frank L. Robbins, Charles Morningstar, Miss Flora Morningstar, Master Joseph Morningstar, Master Benjamin Morningstar, C. L. Realm, Wm. Davidson, Freeman C. Bullock, J. J. Stevens, W. A. Stevens, Edward Kent and lady, Edward Kent, Jr., H. Smith, J. W. Duckworth, Charles E. Brooks, Charles Leclerc and lady, Thos. T. Fisher and lady, J. J. Stevens and lady, F. H. Mathes, John Hobbs, T. A. Casserly, Robert C. Rodgers, George W. Colby, J. V. Aquitar, F. Brenes, Thomas Stewart, Sr., P. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sinley, Mrs. Natalie Tilman, Miss V. French, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Eastman, Mrs. Caroline C. Price and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Schott, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Todd, W. Hynderman, William J. Miller, G. Green, D. Love, Mr. Simmons, William De Dillard, Anthony Miller and lady, John B. Manning, Dan O'Leary, Charles F. Olney, Mrs. W. Welty, Edward E. Welty, James Wormald and lady, H. Whillden, E. M. Major, James H. Strimmingham, William N. O'Neill, Henry Smith, Alfred Aldworth, George W. Barru, L. Caicedo, Thomas P. Bayes, Mrs. Strauss, Miss Strauss, Master Louis Strauss, Master William Strauss, Miss Lily Rogers, Mrs. D. T. Wild, Miss Wild, Miss T. Wild, Miss L. Wild, Miss Crittenden, Miss Morse, Mrs. Nott, Miss Smith, Mrs. L. B. Webster, Miss J. Webster, Miss F. Webster, J. Minor, Mrs. J. Minor, George C. Taylor, F. W. Ittmann, B. F. Barger, C. J. Fuller, O. A. Gager, James Russell, W. A. Parssell, W. B. Flint, John Lawrence, Francis Younger, Francis W. Frost, Morris Frost, Charles Frost, W. Banks and lady, Hamilton Trail and lady, James Amm and lady, J. Bogart, John McKinless, Henry J. Haber, W. L. Duff, H. L. Lummis, Charles R. Leffingwell, J. E. McClees, Charles Jones, Mrs. Anna Smith, Col Haisler and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 10—*In steam-ship Britannia, from Glasgow.*—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Theo. Lewis, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Huston, and 407 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:38 | Sun sets....7:32 | Moon rises...12:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.2:51 | Gov. Island.3:40 | Hell Gate.....4:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Fanita, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, George F. Bulley.

Ship Kelvin, (Br.,) Hammond, Doboy, Ga., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Barks Lebanon, (Br.,) Lane, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Pallas, (Rus.,) Malmstrom, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; A De Neuter, (Belg.,) Wenneker, Sodertelge, (Baltic,) Funch, Edye & Co.; Carlton, Trecartin, Cadiz, Brett, Son & Co.; Clevedon, (Br.,) Hughes, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; Princessee Alexandria, (Dan.,) Verden, St. Croix, Roche, Bros. & Co.; Aster, (Norw.,) Falck, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Thomas Fletcher, Middleton, Richmond, C. L. Wright & Co.; Leburna, (Nor.,) Mossfield, Konigsberg Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Aquidneck, Bigley, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; Adelaide, Wilson, Philadelphia.

Schrs. Tendens, (N. G.,) Haser, Hamburg and Bremen, via Wilmington, N. C., Funch, Edye & Co.; Chas. Thompson, Hanfield, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; John Rose, Howell, Demerara, Edwin Roe & Co.; E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, Richmond, Va., VanBrunt & Bro.; Lookout, Howes, Alexandria, G. H. Brewer; Fleet Wing, (Br.,) Evans, Nassau, N. P., Montell & Bartow; Freedom, (Br.,) King, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Watauga, Monroe, Washington, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Canal-boat Moses Melvin, McCarthy, Oswego, National Transportation Company.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Britannia, (Br.,) McClelland, Glasgow June 24, via Moville 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced fresh westerly winds during the whole passage. July 8, lat. 40 47, lon. 69 37, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 40 46, lon. 69 47, passed steam-ship Oceanic, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 40 35, lon. 69 15 passed steam-ship Australia, hence for Glasgow; same day, lat. 40 38, lon. 69 24, passed a National steamer, bound E.

Ship Argosy, (of Providence,) Swift, Valparaiso Feb. 1, via Tome May 12, with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Passed Cape Horn May 22, and crossed the equator June 1 in lon. 34; has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Victoria Tatham, (of London,) Macy, Rio Janeiro 36 ds., with rose-wood and old iron to Wheeler & Wilson—vessel to master. Crossed the equator June 14, and had fine weather the entire passage; no date, lat. 14 S., lon. 33 43, signalized brig Mary Rice, (of Baltimore,) steering S.

Bark Fannie, Jones, Charleston July 1, with cotton, &c., to order—vessel to H. J. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Zisine, (of London,) Wells, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to order. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Johann Brodersen, (Dan.,) Bosen, St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar, rum and cotton to P. Hanford—vessel to master. Has had fine weather, with light winds and calms.

Brig Haidee, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Dickson, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with sugar and wood to A. H. Salomon & Co. Has had light variable winds, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacao 12 ds., with salt, &c., and 5 passengers to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Left no vessels.

Schr. Lucy, (of Eastport,) Mahimin, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to J. M. Smith & Sons—vessel to F. W. Whitney. Has had fine weather the entire passage; June 20, lat. 23 16, lon. 62 22, spoke br ig Bogota, from south coast of Africa, for Boston; had put into Barbados, with crew sick, and when spoken was 5 ds. out and all well.

Schr. A. M. Chadwick, (of Boston,) Coan, Havana 11 ds., with rubber to Brett, Son & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Nilsson, (of Jonesport,) Keen, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Has had moderate weather, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Clear Harbor Island 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas. July 9, off Barnegat, had a severe gale from W. to N. W., during which received slight damage to sails.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, Simmons, of and for Grenada 17 ds., with old iron and logwood to Reeve, Osborn & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Kolon, Jasper, Manzanilla, via New-London 2 ds., with mdse. to Thos. J. Owen—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. E. C. Yates, Freeman, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Jane Veldren, Cavalier, Cedar Keys 14 ds., with cedar to Everhard Faber—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Agile, Robinson, of and from Newbern 3 ds., with shingles to Benton & Sons.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Carter, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Kane, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vermilion, Dickens, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Furness, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Morris, McCarty, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Grant, Alexandria.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Thos. Hull, Brown, Stonington.

Schr. Willard, Anderson, New-London.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hattie Small, Lubec, with fish to master.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Elwood, Virginia.

WIND.—Sundown, light, W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10.—Arr. steamers Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York, ships Archer, from Mariella; New Era, from Calcutta; barks Evadne, from Marseilles; George Bell, from Greenock; M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; Carlotta, from Matanzas; brigs Clara, Pickens, from New-Orleans; Rocky Glen, from New-Orleans; Etta M. Tucker, from Savannah; schr. A. Devereux, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10.—Sld. schrs. Caroline Kienzle, for Jacksonville, and True Blue, for the West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 10.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Crown Prince.

Passed out, ship Luisburg, bark Sophia, brigs Toni, Wenonah, Alto, Iris, Cheviot and Sophia.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Sld. steam-ship Cortes, for New-York.

Arr. steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 9.—A. M.—Arr. schrs. W. F. Adams, (Br.,) from Fredericton, N. B., for Newport, R. I., for orders; Monmouth, from Ipswich, for Philadelphia; James S. Hewitt, W. G. Bartlett, (with loss of jibboom, was in collision with the brig Birchard & Terry, as reported;) St. Elmo, George H. Bent, O. V. W. Simmons, from Boston, for Philadelphia; E. J. Heraty, from Boston, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C.; J. J. Little, from Plymouth, for do.; Sophia Godfrey, from Salem, for do.; Clara Davidson, from Lynn, for do.; Sea Nymph, from Portland for do.; Harriet Fuller, from do. for Fall River; Loretto Fish, from Boston for Baltimore; Charles E. Morrison and E. M. Smith, from Boston for Alexandria; Mary J. Adams, from Boston for Georgetown, D. C.; Charlotte Fish, from Salem for Georgetown; John Snow and T. A. Ward, from Shulee, N. S., for New-York; General Grant (sprung mainmast badly in the gale of the 8th,) from Bowdoinham for New-York; New Zealand, from Dix Island for do.; Lizzie Leighton, from St. George, N. B., for do.; J. H. Cannce, Penobscot; William E. Barnes, Columbus; George Savage, Hepzibah, from Bangor for do.; Eliza J. Staples, S. P. Hall, Commodore Kearny, E. H. Nash, Sea Dog, (lost anchor on Nantucket Shoals,) Challenge, (lost anchor on Nantucket Shoals,) from Calais for New-York; C. J. Errickson, from Newmarket, N. H., for New-York; Traveler, from Newburyport, for New-York; Gem, Herald, Hall, (cargo of lime slightly on fire,) and G. W. Kimball, Jr., (cargo also slightly on fire,) from Rockland, for New-York; G. Sawyer, (lost anchor and 15 fathoms chain on Nantucket Shoals,) from Machias for do.; Asprey, from Addison for do.; Alvarado, from Ellsworth for do.; Ira Laffrinier, from Saco for do.; Quoddy, from St. John, N. B., for do.; Ranger (Br.) and Ada Louisa, (Br.,) from do. for New-Haven for orders; L. T. Knight, from Rockland for Savannah; Julia E. Gamage, from do. for Jacksonville; Saxon, (lost anchor and 30 fathoms chain on Nantucket shoals,) from Bangor for Providence; Captain John, from Calais for Providence.

The brig Birchard and Torrey, (of Boston,) from Calais, for Providence, reports she was run into, on the night of the 7th inst., on Nantucket Shoals, by the schr. William G. Bartlett, (of Philadelphia,) Bartlett, from Boston, for Philadelphia, and had foremast, bowsprit, jibboom, topgallantmast, and all head gear carried away, head rail, bulwarks, and top timber forward on the starboard side crushed and broken, anchor broken, lost jibs and foresails, had deck ripped up, &c.; was towed to this port by the wrecking steamer A. Winants, Quinn, from Portland, for New-York.

Spoken.

April 18, lat. 21 45 S., lon. 67 47 E., ship Rowena, from Padang, for Liverpool.

April 18, ship Lady Clarendon, from Bassein, for Queenstown.

April 23, lat. 25 14 S., lon. 56 E., ship New Era, from Calcutta, for Boston.

May 28, lat. 18 11 S., lon. 28 W., bark George Crusha, from Rangoon, for London.

May 31, lat. 12 59 S., lon. 9 24 W., ship Hugh Marthie, from Rangoon, for Falmouth.

June 10, lat. 2 10 N., lon. 42, Ship Minign, bound S.

May 25, lat. 17 29, lon. 49 34, bark Joseph Andrie, (Fr.,) from Marseilles, for Guadaloupe.

June 4, lat. 9, lon. 30, ship Archer, from Manila, for Boston, 117 ds. out.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, from Liverpool, arrived 9th and anchored on the Bar, came up this P. M., and reports coming the northern passage; June 10 in a gale from N. W., shipped heavy sea, stove forward house, bulwarks, and shifted cargo; has been 17 ds. west of the Banks, with light winds and fogs; June 22, lat. 47 19, lon. 51 53, passed a number of icebergs.

Ship Golden City, (Br.,) Jones, from Bombay, arrived 7th, and anchored on the Bar, came up this P. M., and reports: Passed Cape of Good Hope May 14; St. Helena, 29th, and crossed the equator June 9, in lon. 24 30. April 20, lat. 23 20 S., lon. 64 E., Hugh Miller, seaman, a native of Prussia, fell from the main royal yard to the deck, and was instantly killed.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 9.—The French steamer Washington, from New-York, has arrived here.

HAVANA, July 10.—Arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, from Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail 11th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 10.—The Inman steam-ship City of Baltimore, Capt. Delamotte, from New-York June 27, via Halifax, touched at Queenstown, on Sunday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Guion steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Williams, from New-York June 28, touched at Queenstown on Sunday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

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